

THE  
SCIENCE  
OF  
HERAULDRY,  
Treated as a part of the  
CIVIL LAW,  
AND  
LAW of NATIONS:

WHEREIN  
Reasons are given for its *Principles*, and Etymologies  
for its harder *Terms*.

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VIRGIL.

— *Antiquam exquirite Matrem.*

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THE  
SCIENCE  
OF  
HERALDRY  
CIVIL  
AND  
LAW  
OF NATIONS

By  
J. H. P. J. VAN DER  
KAMPE

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# To my Countrey-men.



Being, when I was beyond Sea, Heraldry look'd upon as the Science of Gentlemen, and finding it taught as such in the Academies, I resolv'd to know somewhat of it, upon design, rather to serve my Countrey, then to satisfy my Curiosity: For it was justly admir'd, that We on-

ly of all Nations had never publish'd any thing, to let the World know what marks of Honour our Predecessors had gain'd. And having had great Intimacy with a most learned Advocat at Bourge in France, who was admir'd over all Europe for his skill in this Art, it was easie for me to find that there was one Book yet wanting upon this Subject; for some had treated this Science as meer Law, without understanding the practice of Blazoning, as Bartolus, Chassaneus, &c, whilst others handled it as a part of the Civil Law, as Guilim, Menestrier, Colombier, and others, without being bred to the Law, which requires a whole Man, and his whole Age. To reconcile which two, I was induc'd to write some Observations, whilst I was young, to joyn the Theory with the Practice, and to examine and polish the Principles and Terms of that excellent Art: And if these serve to Please or Instruct you my Countrey-men, I have satisfied my Ambition, and got my Reward. Having also design'd

design'd to learn from our old Rights and Evidents, the Origin and Progress of our Stiles, and by what steps they arriv'd at their present Perfection, (in which Work I have made considerable Progress) I did from the original Papers I saw, and from the old Chartularies of our Abbacies, draw an account of our Families; But because I want time to fit them for the Press, I resolve to leave the Manuscript, as a new Testimony of my kindness, to my native Countrey.

**THE**

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## ERRATA.

Though the Sheets were carefully revised, yet some Escapes have been committed : The most material mistakes are to be corrected as followeth ; the rest are obvious to the considerat Reader.

**P**Age 3. l. 20. for *and Fift*, r. *in Fift*. p. 5. l. 22. r. *in pale for*. p. 6. l. 2. r. *for their Arms*. p. 14. l. 16. *dilations*, r. *delations*. p. 15. add Chap. 3. p. 16. l. 3. *i'scu*, r. *f'scu*. p. 19. l. 1. r. *Topaz*. l. 8. for *Taoyth*, r. *Jacynth*. l. 9. r. *metellorum*. l. 14. *Cartwright*, r. *Carter*. l. ult. for *pointeo*, r. *pointed*. p. 23. l. 22. r. *caeruleis*. p. 24. Ch. 6. l. 25. for *E*, r. *F*. p. 28. fig. 4. l. 2. r. *counterchanged*. p. 30. Ch. 9. l. 23. *dele or*. p. 40. l. 37. r. *diminutive*. p. 43. l. 6. *the r. an*. p. 45. fig. 12. *marq*. r. *straloch*. *ibid*. *dele aliter*. p. 47. l. 1, 2, & 3. for *Argent*, r. *Or*. Ch. 18. l. 17. for *obscureir*, r. *obscureir*. l. 18. for *ce*, r. *je*. p. 48. l. 8. r. *besantée*, l. 9. for *bestanted*, r. *besanted*. p. 54. *marq*. for *lockcom*, r. *locknam*. fig. 11. l. 4. *parting*, r. *pearcing*. p. 57. fig. 6. l. 4. for *hearts*, r. *an harts*. p. 61. fig. 4. l. 2. for *with*, r. *with in*. p. 66. fig. 11. l. 3. for *oars*, r. *raes*. p. 68. fig. 6. l. 5. *Beavs*, r. *Boars*. p. 70. l. 7. *heir*, r. *heirs*. l. 37. *Tailye*, r. *entail*. p. 71. l. pen. *its*, r. *ils*. p. 72. l. 1. *their*, r. *thele*. p. 73. l. 48. r. *convenire*. p. 74. l. 32. *Kings*, r. *King*. p. 75. l. 10. r. *arms of*. p. 77. l. 33. r. *nam*. p. 79. l. 30. *caur*, r. *ceur*. l. pen. for *of two sex*, r. *two of sex*. p. 81. l. 3. *creffets*, r. *croffets*. p. 84. fig. 8. l. 1. *oars*, r. *raes*. p. 88. l. 22. for *shields*, r. *helmets*. p. 90. l. 36. *weft*, r. *waift*. p. 92. l. 21. r. *Dolphins*. l. 40. *farme*, r. *favin*. p. 94. l. 11. for *Baronet*, r. *Banneret*. p. 93. l. 15. r. *cry it out*. p. 100. l. 16. r. *voberantem*, and r. *significantem*. l. 41. r. thus, *The Standard bearing the St. Andrew's cross*. &c.

*Nota*, These three Ordinary's *Chef Band*, *Face*, are (in conpiyance with the received Customs) indifferently written and termed throughout this Treatise *Chef*, *Chif*, or *Chief*; *Face*, *Falce*, or *Fulle*; *Band*, or *Bend*.

*Nota*, The Arms of *Straiton of Lowrliton*, and also the Arms of *Scirling of Keir*, are blasoned in several parts of this Book by divers ways, and that conform to the old Records of Arms, where they are to be seen in all these differing forms.

## Errours in the Plates.

In the Royal Atchivment of Scotland, the Lyon in the Banner ought to look to the Staff. In the Plate of the Partitions, third Coat, the parting of the *Chef*, is contrary. In the Plate of the quartered Atchivments, the first and last Coat of the Earl of Kelly, should be *Gules*. The Field of the Coat of Bruce, in the same plate, should be *Or*.

THE

# THE SCIENCE OF HERALDRY.

## BOOK I.

### CHAP. I.

#### *The Origin and Use of ARMS.*



HERALDRY is that Science, which teacheth us to give or know Arms; suteable to the Worth or Intention of the Bearer.

Arms may be defin'd to be Marks of Hereditary-honour, given or authorized by some Supream Power, to gratify the Bearer, or distinguish Families.

The first name given to such Bearings, was, *Imagines*, *sentis qualibus apud Troiam pugnatum est, continebantur imagines*, Plin. lib. 35.c. 3. The Grecians called them, *αἰμασπασματα*. Conan. l. 9. com. jur. civil. c. 2. n. 3. *armata*, as Cujac. observes, ad l. 13. f. ad l. Cor. de fals. The Civilians call them, *Insignia*, l. 2. in princip. f. de his qui not. infam. l. eos. sect. 2. f. de falsis. But Bart. is tax'd for, *insignis & insigniorum*; whereas the true Latine is, *insignibus & insignium*, us'd in the former texts. Some call them, *Insignia Armorum*, the Latine of which is also doubted by Tiraquel. cap. num. 19. Others call them, *Tessera Gentilitia*; and in the civil Law they are called, *Tituli*, arg. Rub. & l. un. C. de his qui potent. nom. & ibi Bart.

The Germans call them *Wappen*, or *Clenodia*: The Italians, *Carmas*: The French, *Armoiries*: The Scots and English, *Arms*; from the Latine, *Arma*, which was us'd in this sense even amongst the Romans, Virgil,

*Et genti nomen dedit, armaque fixit Troia.*

These Arms are distinguished from Hieroglyphicks, Symbols, Emblems and Devices, in that, these require no fixt colours, as Arms do.

The Emblem represents some moral lesson, but Arms are the testimony

of some noble action : Arms are Hereditary, but these are assum'd, and altered at pleasure.

Some think, that the giving of Arms arose from the example of *Jacob* blessing his children ; in which he gave them Marks of distinction ; as *Judah*, a Lion, &c. And certain it is, that the Tribes did bear these upon their Ensigns. Others ascribe their invention to the *Germans*, and some to the *Romans*. Some think, the *Goths* and *Vandals* gave the first Arms, to excite their Souldiers to noble actions, upon their invading *Italie*. Others ascribe the exactness of this Invention to *Charles* the Great ; *Aldrovand. l. 1.* Others to *Henry I.* in *Anno 986. Hop. cap. 3.* But by comparing all these opinions, it is clear, that the wearing thir Marks of distinction, is a *Jure Gentium*, and a part of the Law of Nations : For even the barbarous Nations, such as the *Cimbri*, *Teutones*, &c. were observed by *Plutarch* in *vita Marii*, *gessisse in armis pictas ferarum imagines* : And *Hopping* asserts, *That he hath seen a shield from China, charg'd with a Panther in a field*, *Orr* : yet certainly, the digesting these Customs into an Art, and the subjecting them to Rules, must be ascribed to *Charlemaign* and *Fredrick Barbarossa* ; for they did begin and grow with the Feudal Law, *Paul, Jov. & Mart. Crus. lib. 2. part. 2. cap. ult.* And I cannot here forget, that some learned men have ascrib'd the first wearing of colored Shields, to the *Scots* and *Picts* : And that the wearing of Clothes of diverse colours, rose from their conforming their clothes to the variety of their shields, *Limneus lib. 5. de jur. pub. cap. 6. num. 6. Speidel in not. jurid. histor. verb. Wappen.*

The reasons of inventing this Art, and giving such Marks of distinction, and the advantages arising from the knowledge of Heraldry and Arms, are,

1. The great design that men had to perpetuate their own great Actions.
2. The desire that Governours had, to encourage others to do great things by rewarding with a cheap kind of Immortality what their deserving Subjects did. Thus *Marshals* predecessors got three *Pales gules*, on a chief, *Orr*, by the Kings dipping his finger in *Camus* the *Danes* blood, and drawing three *Pales gules* upon his shield, after that *Camus* was defeat in a battel, in which the first *Keith* fought most generously, *Anno 1006.*

3. The advantage of distinguishing Friends from Enemies, who could not be better known, then by their several Bearings, and thus *Veget lib. 2. de re milit.* tells us, That the *Roman* Legions were thus distinguished, *Virgil. lib. 2.*

*Mutemus clypeos, Danaumque insignia nobis  
Aptemus.*

4. To show a respect to Religion, Thus the Christians bore the Cross, at their expeditions into the Holy-land, which were therefore called, *Croissads* : And the *Pringles* and others, bear Escalops, to show their devote Pilgrimages : Of which these shells were the Badges, and for which Pilgrimage, the *Pringles* were first called Pilgrims, and thereafter by corruption *Pringle*. For the same reason doth the *Dowglass* carry a Heart, in remembrance of the Pilgrimage to the Holy-land, with King *Robert* the *Bruce*'s heart ; which was to be, and is buried there, at the special command of that pious Prince, about the year, 1328.

5. To show from what Country the Bearers came : Thus the *Maxwells* and *Ramsays* bear the Eagle, to show their descent from *Germany*. The *Ruthvens* the Arms of *Portugal* ; from which King they are said to be descended : And the name of *Marjoribanks* bear the Cushion, to show that they were *Johnstouns* originally.

6. To

6. To show their Alliances. Thus we quarter Arms; and by this means, the memory of great Families, and even of Clans and Surnames, are only preserved. Thus *Scotland*, by bearing a double Tressour flori, and Contre flori, is remembred of their League betwixt *France* and them in the Reigns of *Achais* and *Charlemaign*. Thus there is no Monument of the *Randolphs*, but by quartering their Cushions with the Arms of the *Dumbars*; nor of the *Pepdies*, but by the *Pepingoes*, born by the Earle of *Hume*: Nor of the *Giffords*, but by the three Bars *Ermine*, born by the Earle of *Tweedail*; as their Arms: Nor would have any known that there had been a Lord *Brechin* of the name of *Wishart*, if the Marquees of *Dowglass* had not quartered his Arms, as having married the Heretrix.

7. To remember Princes of their obligations to some Families. Thus King *Robert the Bruce* gave the house of *Winton* a falling Crown supported by a Sword; to show, that the *Seatons* had supported the Crown when it was in a distressed condition; which *Seaton* of *Barns* yet bears, because he got the Land which was dispo'd, with the Arms: And to *Veitch*, a Bullocks head, to remember posterity, that the Bearer had assisted that King with Aliment, in bringing some Bullocks in His great distress.

8. To instruct descent by blood; and therefore Arms are called *Tessera Gentilitia*. Thus the *Weems* and *Fyfe*, are known to be Cadets of *Macduff*, and the *Colquhouns* and *McFarlans* Cadets of the Family of *Lennox*, by their Arms; and these are surer Marks of Consanguinity than the Surname, as may be known by many instances; and among others the *Shaws* in the North, are known to be *McIntoshes* by their Arms.

9. To show, that the Bearers possess once great Employments. Thus the Earle of *Southesk*s Predecessours did bear a Cup in an Escotcheon, upon the Eagles breast, to show, that his Predecessours were Cup-bearers, *Regi olim à Pateris, ut pralibaret & auro, ista notis certis perhibent insignia gentis*.

And Wood of *Largo*, two Ships, to show, that his Predecessours were Admirals. Thus *Burnet* carries a Hunting-horn in his shield, and a High-lander in a hunting garb, and Grew-hounds for his supporters; to show, that he was His Majesties Forrester in that northern Forrest, as *Forrester* of that ilk is in the South: for which he also carries three Hunting-horns. The Earle of *Holderness*e, *Ramsay*, carried a sword Pale-wayes, to show, that he and his Successours had right to carry the Sword of State, the day of *Gowries Conspiracy*, as a reward for killing *Gowrie*.

10. These shew oftentimes to the Bearers, to whom they have been obliged. Thus the *Dundas*es bear for their Supporters, the *Lyon*, which was the Arms of the Earls of *March*, to show, their Support they got from that Nobleman; and they show the intimacy and friendship of the Giver. Thus King *Robert the Bruce* having carried as a privat Badge three Lawrel leaves, with this word, *Sub Sole, sub Umbra virens*: He gave to *Irvin*, *Drum's* Predecessour, who had been constantly His Armour-bearer, the three Hollen leaves, which is a kind of Lawrell.

11. These shew the Bearers Antiquity, and thus *Macdowal* (for though *Macdonald* may be *Macdonald*, yet *Macdowal* is not) is known to be amongst the ancientest Surnames of *Scotland*, because he bears a *Lyon* collard, with a broken Crown about his neck, in remembrance of *Dowallus*, his Predecessours (as is alledge'd) killing *Nothatus*, who was a Tyrant, and who liv'd many years before Christ: which (if true) are the ancientest Arms I ever saw, belonging to any private Family in *Europe*.



12. These let us know, if the Bearers be Noblemen or Gentlemen, and what their Dignity is; as will appear by several Casques and Crowns.

13. The Shield, and oftentimes the Signet, made the Bearers, who were kill'd in the crowd, to be known, that they might be honourably buried.

14. They being appended, inform us of the true Surnames of the Granters, which are become illegible, and thus by the Seals I have found some Charters to be granted by *Menzies* of *Weems*, when we could hardly read the Name: and I have been in Processes, wherein Charters were alledg'd to be false and forg'd, because the Granters true Arms and Seal were not appended.

15. By these Arms, we are instructed of the right Originations, and writings of Surnames: And thus we know the name of *Tarbet* to be wrong writ; and that it should be writ, *Turbett*, seeing they have three *Turbetts*, fretted proper, for their Arms. And thus we find that *Buchannan* erred, calling the *Winrams*, *Viniramus*; which gave occasion to some of that name lately, to take a Vine branch for their Arms; for the old Arms is a Ram passant, and were given the first of that name, for being incomparable at a Game wherein men were to wind and turn a strong Ram from the sheep with one hand: whereupon he was also called *Winramme*. Thus the *Turnbells* are *Turnbulls* to their names; and *Boëtius* sayes, *That they were so called, because the first of that name, did turn and divert a mad Bull from killing King Robert the Bruce*. Of which Antiquities and Games there is no Record but Heraldry.

16. These Arms show who have been Founders of Towns, Castles or Churches. Thus the Church of *Durham* is known to be built by the Kings of *Scotland*, and the Town of *Erfort* is known to be built by the *French King*, because it bears their Arms, *Dresser* pag. 227.

17. These infer a presumptive right of Superiority, *Quando Arma in Portis vel Curiis pinguntur*, *Bart. tract. de insign.* And thus when the *Millaners* did ingage to be Vassals to the Emperor *Fredrick* the first, they undertook to carry the Arms of the Empire upon the Steeple of their chief Church, *Limn. de jure publ. cap. 6. num. 126*. And when *Orkney* and *Zeland* were fully resign'd to the Kings of *Scotland*, it was agreed, that the Arms of *Scotland* should be affixt in their publick Courts: And thus the Dukes of *Venice* are known not to have an absolute Jurisdiction, because they are not allowed to represent the Arms of their Family upon the Coin of the publick, *Alber. ad l. Si qui C. de oper. publ.* And one of their Dukes was severely censur'd by the State, for having contravened this rule in Heraldry, *Tessaur. decis. 270*. Arms do presume Propriety in moveables especially, to which men have only right by Possession, and not by Writ, *Hopping, cap. 13*. And this is an ordinary Presumption in all Judicatures, *Nam sicut ex signis signatum, ita ex insigniis Dominorum rerum cognoscuntur*, *Tusk. tom. 1. conclus. 516*.

18. These Arms are also most necessary for signing Articles of peace amongst Princes, and Contracts and other Writs amongst private persons; and by them also Knights and Warriours did find out one another in Battels and Tiltings: An example whereof our History gives, in the Lairds of *Drum* and *McLean* at the Battel of *Harlaw*.

19. By these the Ships of Enemies are known, and are accordingly confiscated, if taken at Sea; which Lawyers extend so far, that if a Ship carry the Flag of an enemy, it will be declared Prize, though it belong to a Kingdom in amity with the Taker, *Jason. consil. 163. b. 19*. Many likewise took  
a part



a part of their Superiour or Over-lords Arms, as is observ'd in *Camdens Remains*, Pag. 157. And thus most of the Surnames in *Annandale* carry the Arms of the *Bruce*; in *Murray*, some part of the *Murrays Arms*; and in *Tevidale*, the *Dowglass Arms*, or some part thereof.

20. I confess that Arms are sometimes derived from the Names of the Bearer, as *Peacock* bears a *Peacock*, *Cockburn* a *Cock*, &c: And these are called, *Arma cantantia*, by the Latine; *αἰναιμονικαί*, by the Grecians; *Des armoiries parlants*, by the French; *rebus* or *canting Arms*, by the English: and are never presum'd to be Noble Arms, because, it is presumed that if the Bearer had done any generous actions, which deserved Arms, they had never recurred to their Names; yet this Rule holds not still true: for of old, some men got their land as rewards of great Acts, and Surnames came not in the mode with us, till the Reign of King *Malcolm Canmor*, who gave Surnames to all his Nobles, and then many took their Surnames from their Lands they possess, as the *Cockburns* and others, and suited their Arms to their names to the end it might be known that they were Heritors of such places: For which cause likewise we find, that Chiefs of Families are ordinarily of that ilk, that is to say with us, That their Names and Lands are the same. Some also derive their Names as well as their Arms from some considerable action: and thus a second son of *Struan Robertson*, for killing of a Wolf in *Stocket Forrest* by a durk in the Kings presence, got the Name of *Skein*, which signifies a durk in *Irish*, and three durk-points in for Pale for his Arms. Some likewise got Names from their Arms, for being strangers, the people amongst whom they came, not knowing their Arms, gave them names from their Symbols or Arms they did bear. Thus, the *Fowllis* were called, from the *leaves* they carried: Monsieur *Des Feules*, and the *Herrises* or *Herrisons*, with us got their names from the *Porcupine*, or *Herrison* in French, which was their Arms, as Brothers of the House of *Vendosm*: And Historians observe, that the French were called *Galli*, *ex eo quod gallos in conis galea*, seu *pro cristis gerebant*: And therefore, *Limneus*, cap. 6. num. 1. concludes, That *Omnia arma qua cantant, non sunt insignia illiberalia, sive vilium hominum*. Arms are ordinarily assum'd by Kingdoms, and Towns, either to represent what they glory most in: Thus the Kingdom of *Granada*, take a *Pome-granate*. Thus the Earle of *Buchan*, took three garbs, or sheaves of corn, because *Buchan* was more fertil in Corn than other places of *Scotland*; which though very fertile now in grain, yet were then full of Woods: or else Kingdoms, and Towns take something which resemble the Situations of their Countrey. Thus *Holland* takes a *Lyon*, and *Paris* a *Ship*, because the ground upon which it was built, represented the figure of a ship: and ordinarily with us, Towns took for their Arms the most remarkable thing belonging to their Towns; as, *Edinburgh* and *Dumbarton*, their Castles: or else the Saint, which was their Patron, as *Pittinweem*, St. *Adrian*; and *Tayn*, St. *Duthacus*; or else the badge of that Saint, as St. *Johnstown*, the *Holy Lamb*, which is the badge of St. *John*: and *Dundee*, the *Pos* and the *Lillies*, which is the badge of the *Virgin Mary*. Which invention was borrowed from the Ancients, for we find that *Diana* was represented upon the coyn of *Massilium*, now *Marsels*, because that City was founded by *Phoea*. *Alexandria*, *Napoli*, (now *Naples*) and other Towns built by the *Romans* had, in memory of *Romulus* and *Remus*, a wolf sucking two young ones upon the reverse of their coyn. In imitation of which custom, I find, that not only the *Roman Medals* did thereafter bear

reverses, but some of even our Towns do bear them till now. Thus *Aberdeen* gives their for Arms three Towers, triple tow'r'd; and for their reverse, *St. Michael*, standing in the Porch of a Church.

I have seen the Books of Arms of most Nations, and I have, in general observed, that every nation hath shewed their humour, as much in Heraldry, as in their other Characters: For the Arms of almost all the Families in *Spain*, are given, to signifie some undertaking for the Christian Religion, against its enemies, the *Moors*, *Turks*, or other *Hereticks*. And their Shields of late are fill'd with *Ave Maria's*, *I. H. S.* and such other devote Characters. The Arms of the *Italians* are ordinarily Emblems and witty Hieroglyphicks. The *German* Achievements consist of multitudes of Coats, marshall'd in one, to gratifie the humour of their Countrey; who are vain of nothing so much, as of their Pedegrees. Those of *Poland* and *Denmark*, are as wilde and monstrous as the People are who bear them. But the *French*, who are great Artists, wherever they study, do suffer their natural volagenesse to be confin'd and fixt by Rules of Art. And the *Scots*, to expresse their friendship to the *French*, have of old, imitated them in their Heraldry, as much, as we do the *English*, since we were happily united with them under one Monarchy. The *Turks* take oftentimes Letters of the Alphabet, as a cognizance; because their Religion discharges them to use Images. And it is observed, that the *Spaniards* use oftentimes Letters, in imitation of the *Turkish Moors* their Neighbours: or else, these have been left with them since the *Moors* possess their Countrey.

#### OF SEALS.

BY the Civil Law, Testaments and all Writs of importance were to be Sealed. And by our Law, *Quilibet baro, vel alius tenens de Rege habere debet sigillum proprium, ad serviendum Regi, ut de jure tenetur. Stat. Rob. 3. cap. 7. num. 5.* and by the 130. *Act. 9. Parl. J. 1.* Every freeholder should compear at the Head-court with their Seals; and if he cannot come, he should send his attorney with the Seals of his Arms: and these who want such seals, are to be amerced by the foresaid Statute: *Rob. 3.* And therefore till of late, every Gentleman sent his seal to the Clerk in Lead, which the Clerk kept by him; many of which are yet in their hands. Examples whereof, I have set down, *Chap. Supporters, fig. 5. & 6.* Of old, the appending of the seal was sufficient in Charters, without the subscription of the party. *Reg. Maj. lib. 3. cap. 6. Si recognoscit sigillum suum in Curia, debet illum warrantizare, sua autem mala custodia imputetur, si damnum inde incurrat, per sigillum suum ex insolentia, aut negligentia custodum:* Whether the seal affixt be the Granters Seal, that then the truth shall be searcht, for by comparing many sealings together, *per comparationem plurium sigillorum, & alias chartas eodem sigillo signatas.* It was lawful amongst the *Romans*, for such as wanted seals, to append the seals of others, *S. Post. sunt Inst. de test.* And this was very ordinar with us; but then the Notar behooved to expresse, that this was so done. Thus I have seen an Charter granted by the Lord of the *Isles* to the Abbey of *Aberbrothock*, which sayes, *Et quia meum sigillum est minus notum in Scotia, ideo apposui sigillum Episcopi Rossensis.* Commissions from Shires, to their respective Commissioners in

in *Parl.* were also to be sealed, *Act. 101. Parl. 7. F. 1.* and this custom of sealing Papers without subscriptions, continued in vigour till *March, 1540.* At which time, King *James the 5.* by the *117. Act. 7. Parl.* did ordain, that because men might lose their seals, or their seals might be counterfeited; that therefore all Evidents should for the future be subscrib'd, as well as sealed. And yet Queen *Mary* did thereafter, *Parl. 6. Act. 29.* appoint that all Reversions, Bands, and Discharges of Reversions should be sealed; and thereafter, *F. 6.* by the *80. Act. Parl. 6.* appointed all papers importing heretable title, to be both sealed and subscrib'd. And though by the *4. Act. Parl. 9. James 6.* Papers which are to be registrated, need not be sealed, because the seal was supply'd by the Registration. Yet, I see no posterior Law dispensing (without Registration) in other cases: and it would be a further check upon forgers of Papers, that the Granters seal were to be appended. For many can forge a subscription, who cannot forge a seal. So that each forger, behoov'd to associat at least another with himself; which would discourage them before the cheat, or help to discover the forgers after the cheat were perpetr: But Retours must yet be seal'd with the seals of the inquest, *Sarut: Rob. 3. cap. 1. 4.* and Decrees of apprisings, with the seals of the Assizers and Verdicts of the Justice-courts, are also to be seal'd by the Regulations, 1670.

I cannot here forget to inform, that of old, Our Acts of *Parl.* had oftentimes the Kings great seal appended to them: Upon the right hand were appended all the seals of the Ecclesiasticks, and upon the left, all the seals of the Nobility; with which the whole Act was surrounded. Of these I have seen many, and particularly, a ratification, granted by King *James 4.* to *Hepburn, Earl of Bothwel,* upon the forfeiture of the *Ramsay, Anno 1480.* Which bears, *In quorum omnium fidem, ac corroboracionem, & laudacionem earundem prefatus supremus Dominus noster Rex, & regni status per se singulariter requisiti sua sigilla, quorum nomina sigilla representant, presentibus appendi jusserunt.*

I conceive that Seals, may very well represent, not only the bearing it self, but the colours; which I first order'd to be practis'd: for the Seal may be varried in its cut as the other figures of this Book are, which may be very useful, seeing many mens Arms differ only in the colours.

## C H A P. II.

*Whocan give, or bear ARMS.*

OF old, Emperours, or Senats only gave Arms, *Laſ. lib. 9. cap. 17.* But thereafter they did choose an old expert Warriour, on whom they bestowed the power of rewarding, with Coats of Arms, such as had deserved well: and these were called *Fæciales* by the Romans: but now are called *Heraldi*, or *Herawldi*. For *Heer*, signifies an Army, and *ald*, an Elder, *Senes in armis*: or from *heer*, an Army, and *Alda*, which in the Hungarian tongue, signifies a common servant, *Hopping. cap. 6. part. 9.* The chief of that Society is called *Lyon*, King of, or, at Arms, with us: *Rex armorum* in Latine. Which name he bears from the *Lyon*, which is the Royal charge with us: and *Konning, Van Wappen* by the Germans. *Ibid. Garter in England, and Montjoy, St. Denis in France*: and His Patent in Scotland runs thus.



**C**AROLUS, Dei gratia, &c. tenoreque presentium facimus, creamus, constituimus & ordinamus memoratum Carolum Ærestin, Leonem, & nostrum Facialem, Regem armorum, &c. Dedimus & imposuimus, tenoreque presentium damus, & imponimus et, nomen Leonis nostri Facialis, Regis armorum. Una cum stilo, titulo, &c. ac per presentes ordinamus eum in dicto officio actualiter investiri, & secundum praxin coronari, &c. & similiter, munimus prænominatum C. Æ. tanquam Leonem, Regem armorum, plenâ potestate, libertate, licentiâ & auctoritate, personis, virtute pradiis, & de nobis bene meritis, diplomata armorum, secundum ordinem, & constitutiones eatenus præscriptas, concedendi.

But though this power be bestowed upon Heralds, yet Princes have not so denuded themselves of it, but that they may and do ordinarily grant Coats of Arms: And thus, when Noble men get their honours by Patent with us, there is either a command given therein, to the *Lyon*, King at Arms, to grant Arms, Crest, Crown and Supporters, or else, they are specified in the Patent. And it is a rule in the Heraldry of all Nations, and in use with us, that no part of the Royal bearing can be bestowed by the *Lyon*, without a special order from the Prince, *Colomb. cap. des brisurs, pag. 74.* and this may reprehend the error of some of our Heralds, who have given the *Tressure-flori*, *Conter-flori* to private persons, without a wairand.

*The Lyon in Scotland did formerly direct his Patents thus.*

**T**O all and singular, to whose knowledge these presents shall come: *James Baifour* of *Kinnaird*, Knight, *Lyon*, King of Arms, through the whole Kingdom of *Scotland*, and Islands thereto adjacent: sendeth his due commendations and greeting: Know you, That Sir *James Galloway*, Knight, Master of Requests to Our dread Sovereign, *CHARLES*, King of *Scotland*, *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. One of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council in this Kingdom, hath requested me, by vertue of my Office, to give and assign unto this his ancient Coat-armour, being arg. a *Lyon rampant*, azure, langued, and arm'd Gules; a Crest, with Escrol and Motto; which he may bear without wrong doing to others. To whose reasonable request I have condescended, and for Crest, does assign him to bear above his Helmet, upon an wreath arg. and Azure, A mound Besspread, with the rayes of the Sun proper, embrac'd betwixt two Corn ears, Saltire wayes Or; and above all, in an Escrol this motto, *Higher*, as here in the margent adjoined is to be seen. All which Arms, Crest, Escrol and Motto, I the said *Lyon*, King of Arms, doth by these presents ratifie, confirm, give, grant and assign, unto the said Sir *James Galloway*, Knight, and to his posterity for ever, to use, bear and show forth the same, in Signet, Shield, Coat-armour, Ensign, or otherwise, at all times, and in all places, at his and their free liberty and pleasure. In witness whereof, I have to thir presents, affixt my hand and seal of Office at *Holyrood-house*, the nineteenth day of *December*, in the sixth year of the Reign, of our Sovereign Lord, King *Charles*, and of our Redemption, 1631.

*James Baifour, Lyon.*

The Concessions by the Lyon do now run thus.

**T**O all and sundry whom it effeirs. I Sir Charles Areskine of Cambo; Knight and Baronet, Lyon, King of Arms; Considering, That by several Acts of Parliament, as well of Our dread Sovereign Lord, CHARLES the Second, By the Grace of God, King of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith; as of His Majesties Royal Predecessors: especially, by the twenty one Act of the third Session of this Current Parliament, I am impowered to visit the whole Arms and Bearings within this Kingdom, and to distinguish them, and matriculate the same in my Books and Registers, and to give Extracts of all Arms, expressing the Blazoning thereof, under my hand and seal of Office: And which Register, is by the fore-cited Act, ordained to be respected, as the true and unrepealable Rule of all Arms and Bearings in Scotland, to remain with the Lyons Office, as a publick Register of the Kingdom. Therefore, conform to the power given to me by His Sacred Majesty, and according to the tenors of the said Acts of Parliament; I testifie and make known, that the Arms of old, belonging to the Royal Burgh of Aberdeen, and now confirm'd by me, are matriculate in my said publick Register, upon the day and date of this presents: And are thus blazoned, viz. The said Royal Burgh of Aberdeen, Gives for Ensigns Armorial, Gules, three Towers triple towered, within a double Tressure Counterflowed Argent: Supported by two Leopards proper: The Motto in an Escrol above, Bon-Accord, (the Word Bon-Accord was given them by King Robert Bruce, for killing all the English in one night in their Town, their word being that night Bon-Accord.) And upon the Reverse of the Seal of the said Burgh is insculped, in a Field Azure, a Temple Argent, Saint Michael standing in the Porch mitred and vested proper, with his Dexter hand lifted up to Heaven, praying over three Children in a boyling Caldron of the first, and holding in the Sinister a Crozier, Or. Which Arms above-blazoned, I hereby declare to have been, and to be, the true and unrepealable Signs Armorial of the Burgh Royal above-named. In testimony whereof, I have subscrib'd this Extract with my hand; and have caus'd append my Seal of Office thereto.

Given at Edinburgh, the twenty fifth day of February, and of Our said Sovereign Lords Reign, the twenty sixth Year, 1674.

CHARLES ARESKINE, Lyon.

The Concessions of ARMS, granted by the Emperor, called Wappen-Brief, run thus.

**R**udolphus Secundus, &c. Fidei, nobis dilecto, Hieronymo Megiserio, liberalium artium, & Philosophiæ Magistro, gratiam nostram Cæsaream & omne bonum. Cum constet, ex liberalium artium & bonarum literarum cognitione, tanquam fonte quodam perenni pulcherrimarum virtutum scaturientes rivulos in animos hominum diffundi, quibus alioquin rudes naturæ humanæ sensus irrigati, ad producendos utiles humanorum fructus feraciores efficiuntur. Nos sanè Cæsareæ benignitati nostræ omnino convenire arbitramur, ut musis & bonis literis deditos atque addictos clementer suscipiamus fovendos atque ornandos, tum ne ipsi frustra in arena Virtutis desudasse videantur, tum



& alii honoris & premii spe illecti, eundem vitæ cursum alacrius ingrediantur. Edocti itaque, te supra dictum Hieronymum Megiserum, adjecto ad literarum studia animo, quod gnavi & strenui milites facere solent, omnibus nervis eo incubuisse, ut reliquis commilitonibus nequaquam inferior, sed superior potius videri, optatosque laborum tuorum fructus consequi posses, ac hæc quidem spe, te nequaquam frustratum, sed meritis tuis exigentibus juvenili etiamnum ætate florentem magisterii gradu atque dignitate insignitum esse, nobisque persuasum habentes, te deinceps etiam tui nequaquam dissimilem futurum, sed expectationi concitate unaquaque satisfacturum. His equidem rationibus adducti pretermittere non possumus, quin benignam nostri erga musarum alumnos animi propensionem insigni aliquo argumento, quod aliquando posteris etiam tuis honori atque ornamento esse possit, testatam redderemus. Motu itaque proprio ex certa nostra scientia animo bene deliberato, Ac de Cesareæ potestatis nostræ plenitudine, tibi supra dicto Hieronymo Megifero legitimisque liberis, hæredibus, posteris & descendantibus tuis, utriusque sexus ex te perpetua deinceps serie nascituris infra scripta armorum insignia clementer dedimus, donavimus atque elargiti sumus, sicuti vigore presentium damus, concedimus, donamus atque elargimur. Scutum sc. nigrum, à basi surgentem habens colliculum tricipitem lutei coloris, quorum intermedio, reliquis duobus collateralibus, aliquantulum eminentiori insistet cygnus croceus sive aureus ad dextram conversus, rostro hiantem, collo sinuoso flexu sursum porrecto, alisque latè explicatis ad plausum quasi compositus, ex utroque autem colliculorum collateralium prodire videatur furculus, lauri foliis undiquaque virescentibus insignis. Scuto imposita sit Galea clausa, ornata ferto laureo, phalerisque seu laciniis nigris & croceis sive aureis ab utroque latere mixtum circumfusus ac molliter defluentibus. Ex cujus vertice promineat alius Cygnus itidem crocei sive aurei coloris, ac per omnia similis illi, qui in clypeo descriptus habetur, quemadmodum hæc omnia in medio præsentis nostri diplomatis suis coloribus rectius elaborata & ob oculos posita conspiciuntur. Volentes & Cesareo Edicto nostro firmiter decernentes, quod tu supra dictæ Hieronymæ Megisere, omnesque liberi, hæredes, posteris & descendentes tui, utriusque sexus, legitimo conjugii fœdere, perpetuis deinceps temporibus orituri, jam descriptis armorum insigniis, eoque ut in superioribus habetur modo, in omnibus & singulis honestis & decentibus & actibus tam serio quàm joco, in scutis, sepulchris, sigillis, monumentis, annulis, & supellectilibus, tam in rebus spiritualibus, quàm temporalibus & mixtis, in locis omnibus pro rei necessitate & voluntatis arbitrio, liberè uti possitis & valeatis. Aptique sitis & idonei ad incundem & recipiendum omnes gratias, libertates, feuda & privilegia, quibus ceteri armigeri & fœdorum capaces atque participes utuntur, fruuntur, potiuntur & gaudent, quomodolibet consuetudine vel de jure. Quocirca mandamus universis & singulis Principibus, tam Ecclesiasticis, quàm Secularibus, Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Ducibus, Marchionibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Militibus, Nobilibus, Clientibus, Capitaneis, Vice-dominis, Advocatis, Præfatis, Heroaldis, Officialibus, Questoribus, Civium Magistris, Judicibus, Consulibus, Civibus, Communitatibus, & denique omnibus nostris & sacri Romani Imperii subditis atque fidelibus dilectis, cujuscunque status, gradus & conditionis exstiterint, ut te sæpè nominatum Hieronymum Megiserum, omnesque liberos, hæredes, posteris & descendentes tuos legitimos, utriusque sexus, supra scriptis armorum insigniis perpetuis deinceps temporibus, pacificè, quiete & sine impedimento aliquo, uti, frui, potiri & gaudere sinant, idemque etiam ab aliis fieri curent. Si quis autem præsens diploma

*diploma nostrum transgredi & temerario ausu violare conatus fuerit, præter gravissimam nostram & sacri Imperii indignationem, viginti quinque marchas auri puri multam se noverit ipso facta incursum. Harum testimonio literarum, manu nostrâ subscriptarum, & Casarei sigilli nostri appensione munitarum.*

*Datum in Civitate nostra Vienna, die 21. mensis Januarii, Anno Domini, 1578. Regnorum nostrorum, Romani tertio, Hungarici septimo, & Bohemici itidem tertio.*

Rudolphus.

SOME Lawyers (though vers'd in Herauldry) have been of opinion, that every man can assume Arms to himself at his pleasure, without authority, providing he assume them not, *in emulationem alterius*, to the prejudice of another: and if this judgement were, *Bartol. tract. de arm. num. 5. and Panorm. c. delectis, de excess. Prelat.* because (said they) every man may choose a name for himself, seeing this is not forbidden in any written Law. but *Tiraquel* and others, have very justly maintain'd, that none can assume Arms, but that all must owe them to Authority: For as Magistrates of old only bestowed, *jus imaginum, ita hodie Tantum illi jus insignium vel armorum conferre possunt: Anno. Rob. lib. 3. Sunt enim Arma Tesserae, & Symbola dignitatis, & nemo potest dignitatem sibi arrogare sine Principis licentia, l. nemo f. de dignit. & licet hoc jure scripto, non sit interdictum, est tamen rationabili consuetudine, & communi Gentium consensu interdictum; & ideo observandum, per l. quod non ratione f. de legibus.* But to quiet all debate in this controversy, most of Nations have discharg'd the carrying of Arms to any, save Gentlemen, or such who have a special warrand. Which is also done in Scotland, by the 125. Act. 12 Parl. Jacob. 6. The words whereof are,

OUR Sovereign Lord, and the Estates of this present Parliament, considering the great abuse that has been amongst the Leidges of this Realm, in their bearing of Arms, usurp'd to themselves such Arms as belong not unto them; so that it cannot be distinguish'd by their Arms, who are Gentlemen of blood by their Antecessors, nor yet may be discern'd what Gentlemen are descended of noble Stock and Lineage: For remeid whereof, his Highness, with advice of the saids Estates, has given and granted, and by this present Act, gives and grants full power and commission to Lyon King of Arms, and Brethren Heralds, to visit the whole Arms of Noblemen, Barons and Gentlemen, born and used within this Realm; and to distinguish and discern them with congruent differences, and thereafter to matriculat them in their Books and Registers, and put inhibition to all common sort of People, nought worthy by the Law of Arms to bear any signs Armorial; that none of them presume to take upon hand, to bear or use any Arms in time coming, upon any their insight and household-gear; under the pain of forfeiting their Goods and Gear, so oft as the same shall be found, graven or painted, to our Sovereign Lords use: and likewise, under the pain of one hundred pounds, to the use of the said Lyon, and his Brethren Heralds; and failing of payment thereof, that they may be incarcerated in the nearest Prison-house: therein to remain upon their own Charges, during the pleasure of the said Lyon.

From which Act, we may draw these Conclusions, 1. That only such as are Gentlemen by Blood can carry Arms; which opinion is also received now into the Law of Nations, *Hopping, cap. 6. Par. 10.* But it was first

enacted by *Frederick the Emperour, lib. 2. feud. tit. 27. De pace tenenda.*

2. It is observable, that the Lyon cannot give Arms to such as are not Noble by descent : for the reason inductive of this Statute, is, That there may be a difference betwixt such as are Noble, and such as are not ; but there would be none, if it were lawful to the Lyon to give Arms even to such as are not Gentlemen by birth : For as he cannot Nobilitate, so neither can he bestow the marks of Nobility. Likeas, by that Act, he is commanded to inhibit all such as are not Noble to carry Arms. But yet the Prince may still bestow Arms, without any restriction, though he cannot properly make a Gentleman : for that comes by Blood, and not by Patent. And *Camden* informs us, That of old there was a distinction betwixt Gentlemen of Blood, and Gentlemen of Coat-armour ; and that the third from him, who first had Coat-armour, was to all effects and purposes a Gentleman of Blood, *pag. 157. 2.* Albeit the Letter of that Law doth only forbid, to wear, and use Arms without Authority, as said is, upon In-fight, or Household-gear ; yet, *per paritatem rationis*, they cannot use them upon Tombs, Seats in the Church, or else-where : & *de praxi* the Lyon with us, doth raze and deface all such Arms : But whether the users of false Arms, do incur the penalties in such cases, may be doubted ; seeing *pena sunt restringenda*, and are not to be extended beyond the Letter of the Law.

3. By that Act, the Lyon is to distinguish, and discern Arms with congruent differences ; from which words it may be inferr'd, that not only Arms must be originally given by the Lyon, but that marks and differences amongst the Cadets, and Descendants of the same Family, should be given by the Lyon ; and that these Cadets cannot assume them : And this is suitable to the opinion of the Doctors, who teach, that *non solum Potestas conferendi nova insignia, sed Potestas augendi, mutandi, diminuendi, & confirmandi insignia Vetera, est penes Principem & ejus Heraldos*, *Hopping, cap. 8. membro 5.* But it may be doubted, if prescription of Arms by Predecessors, be not sufficient to infer a right to the bearing of Arms, and to defend against the penalties of this Act : as to which points, the Doctors deliver these conclusions.

1. That no man can prescribe the right of using Arms belonging to another Noble Family without immemorial possession, but that they may prescribe a right to bear indefinitely, or to bear the Arms of any other private person, *per spatium decem annorum inter presentes, & viginti annorum inter absentes, vult. consil. 17. volum. 3.* But by our Law, where prescription is not allowed, except in the cases wherein it is introduced by a special and express Statute, It is probable, that prescription might well have defended before that Act, *Jacob. 6.* But since that time it should not, seeing that Act ordains all Arms to be matriculate in the Lyon's Books, and Registers.

The penalty appointed by that Act, to be inflicted upon such as carry false Arms, is, That the Moveables and Furniture whereupon these Arms are graven, and painted, shall be confiscated : which words must be taken disjunctively, and not copulatively, notwithstanding of the Particle (and ; ) for if the Arms be either graven or painted, they are to be escheated : as also, the Contraveeners are to pay one hundred pounds to the Lyon, and his Brethren Heralds : But by the Civil Law, he who bears and uses another

mans



another mans Arms, to his prejudice, *vel in ejus scandalum & ignominiam*, is to be punished arbitrarily at the discretion of the Judge, *l. eorum f. de falso*; But he who usurps his Princes Arms, loses his head, and his goods are confiscated, *l. sacri afflatu, c. de diversis rescriptis*.

Suitable to which Law, the Duke of Norfolk was forfeited, and execute by Hen. 8. for no other crime, but because he did bear the Arms of England, though his Predecessors had born them 100. years.

How facied the Lyons Office is with us, appears among many other instances from this, That the Lord Drummond was in anno, 1515. (as Leslie observes in his storie) forfeited, for striking the Lyon, *vita ac dignitate agere concessis*.

But seeing the Patent given to the Lyon gives him power, to give Arms to such as are Virtuous, and worthy Persons; And since, by the fore-said Statute, the Lyon is only discharg'd to suffer any to bear Arms, who are not worthy by the Law of Arms, to bear any signs armorial: It is therefore worthy of our enquiry, to know who are such Persons, as may by the Laws of Heraldry have Arms given them by the Lyon, without a special commission from the Prince. And first, it is uncontraverted, that a Gentleman may bear without a warrand the Arms of his Predecessors, and such as are descended by three generations from him, to whom Arms were given are Gentlemen. But this holds only in the eldest, for Cadets must have marks of Cadency, and differences assign'd them by the Lyon, and cannot assume them as was formerly observed.

2. Though the Patent allows the Lyon to give Arms, *Personis virtute pradis*, and Philosophers, Poets, and Orators say, That Vertue is the truest Nobility, which is allowed by the Cannon Law, *cap. nos. qui, & cap. pen. ext. de praben*. Yet Lawyers distinguish betwixt Nobility Politick or Civil, which they assert: is not bestowed by Vertue only, and Moral Nobility which Vertue doth bestow. Bald. in *l. Nobiliores, c. de commercii*: From which Text, they prove clearly this distinction. And therefore, the Patent joyns these two Persons, *Virtute pradis, & de nobis meritis*; for certainly, such as have deserved well of the Prince, may have Arms given them by the Lyon: For the first institution of that Office was (as I formerly proved from Laz.) design'd to reward such as had done great service to the Prince: and the Lyon is Judge competent to the bearers merit, in order to this effect; nor can the Law presume, that the Lyon will transgress so grossly, as to assert that he has served the State, who never did: For that were in him, *crimen falsi*.

3. Riches do not Nobilitate, nor do they warrand the Lyon to bestow Arms upon the Possessors. Tiraquell. de Nobilitat. cap. 3. though, as Ferom observes, Nobility is nothing oftentimes but ancient riches.

4. The being an Heritor of Land doth not Nobilitate in all cases, even though the Heritage be very considerable; for else a Rich man might Ennoble himself: but these *feuda* only render the possessors Noble, which are bestowed by the Prince, or confirmed by him. For a few in either of these cases make the receivers Noble, seeing the Prince is the Fountain of Honour. And a few in those cases is a sufficient warrand to bear Arms, Tiraqu. cap. 7. And this remembers me of a custom in Scotland, which is but gone lately in disuse, and that is, That such as did hold their Lands of the Prince, were called Lairds; but such as held their Lands

of a subject, though they were large, and their Superiour very noble, were only called Good-men, from the old French word, *Bonne homme*, which was the Title of the Master of the Family; and therefore such Fews as had a Jurisdiction annex to them, a Barrony, as we call it, do ennoble: For Barrenies are establisht only by the Princes erection or confirmation. And thus it was found by the *Parl. of Grenoble*, That *qui possident castrum cum territorio, & omnimoda jurisdictione sunt exempti à contributione subsidiorum, ut Nobiles, licet non sunt à Nobili Progenie*, Guid. pap. decis. 385.

6. The employment of a Souldier doth enoble, if it be honoured with any considerable Command, *l. 2. C. de Primicer*, calls it, *Præclarem nobilitatemque militiam*; & *l. 2. c. ut nemo prim. aliter miles, aliter plebeius puniatur*.

7. Church-Employments do nobilitate, *Bart. Concil.* 180. *pertext. in l. 2. C. ut nemo privat.* And generally, it is a Law in Heraldry, that Doctors, Orators, and Lawreat Poets may be honoured with Coats of Arms. The rule runs thus, *Doctores, Oratores & Poetas (laureatas) togatam militiam profitentes, à dilatione insignium, galea aperta fenestrorum, & cristis, vexillis, laciniis, condecoratorum, citra lasa Majestatis crimen arcendos non esse*. *Hopping. pag. 443. and Vaschal. pag. 712.* warrands this by a decision of the Courts of France.

Nobility and the right of bearing Coat-Armours, being thus acquired, is lost many wayes; as First, By leading a vitious and profligate life, *l. Si quis c. de secund. nupt.* Where it is ordain'd, that *ob scelera & vita turpitudinem, honesta nobilisque decore privetur*. And the reason given for this is, *quia nulla sine honestate est Nobilitas*: and Nobility thus is not re-assumable by their Children: but this, with many other virtuous Laws, is gone in disuse: For only Crimes and a Sentence, doe now take off the Sacred Character of Honour. And with us, upon reading the Sentence of Forfeiture, the Arms are torn, and the Decreet of forfeiture bears an order for this, but no other sentence for other Crimes discharges the bearing of Arms with us: altho' by the Civil Law it seems, that all Crimes discharges the bearing of Arms, *Statuas detrahendas scire debemus, l. 24. f. de Pen. cap. 1. c. decis. 130.* Nor can such as are condemned for capital Crimes get Arms, *Tresser. de existim. l. 3. c. 25.* And whatever renders the Bearer infamous, doth likewise render him incapable of getting Arms, though every infamy forfeits them not.

2. This right is not lost by poverty, even in the longest course of time, *Tiraquel, cap. 5.*

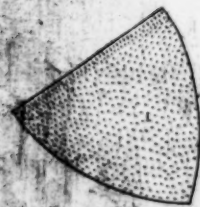
3. This right is lost by exercising mean Trades, *Viles & Mechanicas artes, l. nobiliores, c. de Comer.* But when they leave off these, they return to their former Dignities, *pap. decis. 196.* But the being an Advocat is accounted no such Trade: For an Advocat is noble by his profession, *l. providendum, c. de postulat. & l. Advocat. c. de Advocat. div. Jud.* And *Spartian* speaking of *Julian* the Emperor, saith, That he was descended of *Salinus Julianus*, who was twice Consul, and twice Governour of Rome, but was much more noble by being a learned Advocat: And therefore in France, they, as all other Gentlemen, are exempted from paying taxes, *Pap. decis. 388.* Physicians likewise, and their posterity have a right to bear Coat-Armours, *Tiraquel, cap. 31.*

Though Merchants be most worthy members of the Common-wealths, yet they are not noble nor Gentlemen by their profession, *l. nobiliores, c. de*





P. 15 Or. 3



G.  
4



Pur.  
7



Arg.  
2



Sab.  
5



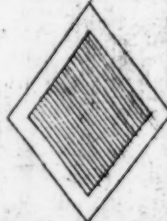
Ten.  
8



Az. P. 19



Sin.  
6



San.  
9



*de Commer.* nor should they have Coat-Armours; but the Laws of Heraldry, and the general custom of the World allows them a Merchants mark, call'd by the Doctors, *marca mercatoria*: And as no man may bear another mans Arms, so no merchand may put his mark upon another mans goods, *Nam balla mercatorum ex signo cognoscuntur, Faret. lib. 15. de re naval*: and he who puts another mans mark upon his own goods, or balls, loses his own, *Mascard, v. l. 1. conclus. 1.* because that he would occasion a confusion in Trade, and because the Law presumes that to be done to conciliate to the Users goods, the priviledges or advantages due to anothers; and for the same reasons, one Tradesman cannot hang up another Tradesmans sign, whereby his customers may be withdrawn, or strangers may be cheated to give their sale to one who deserv'd it not: it being ordinaire for people to go to such signs, where they have heard others to have bought excellent commodities: and therefore *Monar.* observes a decision, whereby the *Parl. of Paris* found, 1612. That a merchand, who had assumed lately the marke of a red crosse, which his next neighbour, who was a Rich Merchand had long used, should desist in all time coming from using that sign. From this rule are excepted the Merchands of *Paris*, whom *Charles 5. Anno 1371.* ennobl'd, and allowed to bear Coat-Armours, and by their examples the chief Burgeesses of capital Towns pretend to the same priviledge, *L' Osean. pag. 65.*

### Of the S H I E L D.

Arms were ordinarily painted or engraven upon the bearers Shield, which Shield was called by the Ancients, *Scutum*, which was called *ασοτε γλυκευ, Sculpere: quod imaginibus illustrium virorum, ipsorumq; insignibus sculptus esset, Plin. l. 35. c. 8. vel Scutum, à Græco, σκυτος, corium,* because their Targets were covered with Skins, or *parma*. The *Scutum* was long, and four square, the other two round: and our Shield is made up of the figure of both: of old, the Souldiers did bear their cognizances upon their Shields, that they might be known. *Veget. de re milit. l. 2. c. 18.* And thence it is, that we bear now our cognizances upon Cuts, like to their Shields: the Shield was made of Wood, covered with Leather, but the Buckler was of Brasse: This Shield now is called by the French, *Ecu*, by the Italian *scudo*, by the English a *Shield*: and what space is within the Shield, is called a *Field*, by the English, and *Campo* by the Italian, Spanish, and by the Latins, *Arca, fundus, campus*: The ancientest form of a Shield, was ovall, which shape the *Italians* still retain, after that they were worn in Heraldry in the shape, *fig. 1.* and all our Charters have such Seals appended: but the latest form used both here, and in *France*, is *fig. 9.* the lynes whereof are straight till they come very near the bottom. The *Italians*, and *Germans* carry them ordinarily, as *fig. 3.* Because they alledge that this form of a Shield did give most ease to the bearer in giving a thrust, but surely it agrees not so well with the charge which is put upon the Shield.

Some Families carry their Arms in a Banner represented by a Shield, that is quadrangular: as the Family of *Perez* in *Spain*, for having recall'd the Army, by putting up his handkerchife as a Standard, and the *Sieur de Coucy* in *France*, for recalling the Army, by raising the Banner, *Hopping, cap. 5. sub-divis. 12.*

The Shield uses ordinarily to be plac'd upright, yet sometimes it is

hung by the right, or left corner: This is ordinarily in *Scotland*, and I have seen the *Preslons* Arms so hung in a Shield above the gate of *Craig-miller*. This the *French* call, *l'escu pendu*; the *Italians*, *scudo pendente*: and the reason given for it, is, That when *Tiltings* (*torneamenta*) were proclaimed, there were two Shields hung upon an Oak, or other Tree, at the place where the *Tiltings* were to be: and he, who offered to fight a foot, did touch the Shield that hung by the right corner, and he who was to fight on horse-back, touched that which was hung by the left corner: For in these dayes, it was judg'd more honourable to fight on foot then on horse-back, *Columbier*, cap. 43. The Shield is also called by the English, an *escutcheon*, from the word *escusson*, for so the *French* call a little Shield.

That which is born upon the Shield, is called the Charge, and the Shield is said to be charg'd with it: and the Field and Charge together are called the Coat of Arms, the *French* call it, *un coss'd arms*: and the reason why Arms are called Coats of Arms, is, because of old, men wore those symbols upon Coats above their Arms, as *Heralds* do at this day: So great desire had men in those dayes to have their personal Valour and Courage known in Battels, and Combats, by the ensignes armorial which they bore.

I have here set down several forms of Shields, to show how various figures were imploy'd for that use by the Ancients; but that fig. 9. is the ordinary form now in use for mens Arms, as the Lozenge fig. is for women, which (as *Loyseau* observes) is allow'd only to the Wives of considerable Persons, who had no power to raise their own Banner. I finde that *Muriel*, Countesse of *Strathern*, carried hers in a Lozeng, Anno 1284. Which shews how long we have been versant in Heraldry.

If there be but one Shield, or Coat of Arms to be describ'd, that is called to Blazon: but if there be moe Coats joyned in one, that is call'd, *Mar-shalling*: The *French* or *Italian* have no such distinction.

To blazon a Coat, is to describe what the things born are, and what their colour is: in which these rules are to be observed.

1. It is fit to use the ordinar termes, and not to be too inventive and curious; for else every one out of vanity should invent a peculiar way, and new terms: and not any two *Heralds* should understand one another.

2. There must be no reiteration of words in Blazoning the same Coat; and therefore the *English* say not, He bears *argent*, a *Lyon gules*, *collard*, *argent*, but they say, *Collard* of the first, because *argent* was the first colour; yet the *French* repeat the colours after, and observe not this rule, and it is the better way for eviting confusion: for when there are many pieces in the Shield, it is most difficult and tedious to remember alwayes what is first, and second, third, and fourth; and all this trouble serves to no purpose, and it is not at all natural.

The Third Rule is, to evit as much as is possible, the words, *of*, *or*, and *with*.

4. In blazoning a Coat, you must begin with the Field, and then proceed to the charge; and if the Field be charg'd with moe things, you must name first, that which lyes nearest the Shield. The *English* say in blazoning, he beareth a *Zur*, but the *French* never say, he beareth a *Zur*, and the word, *beareth*, is superfluous: the *English* sometimes say, the Field is *argent*; *vid. Guillims*, pag. 285. But that is likewise superfluous: and it is better, with the *French*, and *Latine*, to expresse, 1. The bearers name, and



and then to expresse the colour of the Field, *v. g.* *Winram, gules*, a Ram passant, *argent*, whereas *Guilims* would have blazon'd these Arms thus, he beareth *gules*, a Ram passant, *argent*, by the name of *Winram*: which way of blazoning sounds not so well as the first, nor is so short and proper. Naked Shields were sometimes born without any Charge, upon many accounts: Thus *Alphonso* King of *Portugal*, did take five Shields plac'd father-wise, in remembrance of 5. *Saracen Kings*, whom he kill'd, *Chascan, concil. 17. pars. 1.* And the first of the name of *Hay*, got three Shields in a Field *argent*, because He and his two Sons did gallantly defeat the *Danes* at the Barrel of *Lopcars*, 942. After which Barrel, they were brought to the King with their Shields all coloured with blood, as *Buchanan* observes: and *Baliol* gave for his Arms *G. an escutcheon Or.*

## C H A P. IV.

## Of COLOURS and METTALS.

**H**eralds do not expresse all Colours by our ordinar terms, nor do they admit all Colours in blazoning but they use ordinarily two Mettals, to expresse two of the ordinary Colours, *viz.* white by *argent*, and yellow by *or*; and that because silver is white, and gold is yellow. The *Spaniards* call such fields as are all Metal, *Campo de Plata*.

The use of thir Mettals and Colours, and the difference betwixt them, did in Coat-armours arise, from the several Colours us'd by Souldiers, and others in their habits whilst they were in Armies, as *Pet. Sanct.* proves by many Citations. And because it was the custom, to embroider gold or silver upon silk, or silk upon cloath of Gold, or Silver; therefore the Heralds did thereafter appoint, that in imitation of the cloaths so embroyder'd colour should not be us'd upon colour, nor metal upon metal.

The colours us'd by them are only Blew; which they call *azur*; Red, which they call *gules*, from the *Hebrew* word *gulude*, a piece of red cloath, or from the *Arabick* word, *Gule*, which signifies a rose, which are ordinarily red, as *Meneſtier* observes. Black, which they call *sable*, because the best *sable furs* are black; and green which they call *vert*: which is the *French* word of green, or *sinople*; for so the *French* term green, never using the word *vert*: and the reason why it is called *sinople*, is from a Town in the *Levant*, called *Sinople*, where the best materials for dying green are found, and not from the *Greek* words, *sin* or *oksin*, because it being contrayerted at *Constantinople*, whether green was a proper colour to be us'd in Heraldry. It was determin'd, that it suited with Heraldry, *cum armis*. *Meneſtier* derives *sinople* from *spanna orka*, green arms, by suppressing the first syllable as the *Greek* often do. The *French* admit purple in Heraldry, though *Favin* and some Heralds in that Nation, think that Purple is but *argent* worn, which by ocular inspection turns purple: they likewise allow carnation or flesh colour *columb*.

The *French* observe, that the *English* use *saunte*, which Heralds call *tenne*, and is composed of *gurels* and *sable*: and the *English* observe, that the *French* use it, *Guilims, pag. 21.* But *Guilims* is here in a mistake; for

the *French* use it not, but the *English* do. *Colombeir* likewise observes, that the *English* use *sanguin*; which is made up of pure *lacque* and *orange*, which is compos'd of *leed* and *tin*: But *Colombeir* is mistaken here, for the *English* use not *orange*, but the *Germans* do sometimes. The ordinar colours and mettals in use, are, *or*, *argent*, *gules*, *sable*, *azur*, *vert* and *purpure*.

Why Heralds choosed these five colours only, I can give no surer reason, then that they thereby resolved to fix the uncertainty of vagrant and capritious Artists; even as Lawyers have fixt prescription to forty years, and minority to twenty one; but yet there are some original colours. *Aristotle* reduced them to four, *White*, *black*, *yellow* and *red*. *Cardan* makes them seven. *Albus*, *Croceus*, *Purpureus*, *Punicus*, *Viridis*, *Caruleus*, *niger*. *Scaliger* chooses, *album*, *flavum*, *rubrum*, *purpureum*, *viridem*, *caruleum*, & *nigrum*, *Exercit.* 325. But the *Chimists* observe, that *white*, *blew*, *red*, *green* and *yellow*, are the original colours, and from them Heralds have choosed thir.

These colours have their own mystical representations in Heraldry. For *Or* is us'd to expresse the bearers faith, justice, temperance, riches, generosity, or prosperity: *Argent*, his humility, innocency, beauty: and a *white Shield* was given to *novices*, when they went to the War, and before they had done any glorious action, *Virgil. Parma. inglorius, alba azur*: his charity, victory: *Gules*, his magnanimity, courage, love and charity: *Sable*, his grief, prudence, honesty. *Sinople* or *Vert*, his courtesie, civility, youth and abundance. Yet sometimes these colours are us'd to disguise and conceal the bearers *Origin*. Thus, some were originally *Murrays*, but being forc'd to change their Name, and leave their Countrey, they retain'd their Arms, but chang'd their Colours. For whereas the *Murrays* bore *azure*, *three stars argent*, they bear now *arg. three stars azur*: and yet colours have been chang'd upon very honourable occasions: And thus *Ker* of *Cesfoord* did bear *G*. Till their chief was kill'd at *Gambspash*, upon the border fighting valiantly for his Countrey: whereupon *King James* the fourth appointed, that for the future, the House of *Cesfoord* should carrie *Vert*, in remembrance of that Green Field whereupon he was kill'd. Sometimes also Colours were chosen by Knights to their Arms, because at Tiltings, they us'd to appear in that Colour; and for that reason, the first *Crickstoun* choic'd his *Lyon* that he bears to be *azure*. Sometimes also the things born are allow'd in their natural Colours, if they be of many Colours, and then the things born are said to be born proper. As the *Peacocks* in *Scotland*, bear three *Peacocks* proper, that is to say, in all their ordinar Colours. But though this be allow'd in the charge, yet it is not allow'd in the field: for that must be of either the ordinar mettals, or colours. Yet this suffers some exceptions, as in the Arms of the Count de Prado in *Spain*, who bears a meadow proper, that is to say, a green field, charg'd with flowrs of several colours. *Or* is writ, *O*; *argent*, *ar*; *Gules*, *G*. *azur*, *az*; *Sable*, *S*. *vert*, &c. *Sin*; *purpur*, *P*. Some fantastick Heralds have blazon'd not only be the ordinar colours and mettals, but by flowrs, dayes of the weeks, parts of a mans body, as *le feron* and *Bara*, and have been condemned for it by the Heralds of all Nations: Yet the English have so far own'd this fancy, that they give it for a rule, That the Coats of Sovereigns should be blazon'd by Planets, those of Noblemen by precious Stones, and have suited them in the manner here set down.

Yellow - - - Or.  
 White - - - Arg.  
 Black - - - Sab.  
 Red - - - Gul.  
 Blue - - - Azur  
 Green - - - Vert.  
 Purple - - - Purpur.  
 Pale yellow - - - Tenne  
 Sanguin

Topaz  
 Pearl  
 Diamond  
 Ruby  
 Saphir  
 Emerald  
 Amethyst  
 Tazeth  
 Sardonix

Sol  
 Luna  
 Saturn  
 Mars  
 Jupiter  
 Venus  
 Mercurii  
 Dragons head  
 Dragons tail.

**B**UT I crave leave to say, that thir are but meer fancies, and are likewise unfit for the Art in which they are imploy'd: which is clear from these reasons, 1. The *French*, from whom the *English* derive their Heraldry, and to whom they conform themselves, not only in principles and terms of Art; but even in extrinsick words of the *French* language, do not only not use thir different wayes of Blazoning, but constantly treat them *en ridicule*.

2. The *Italian*, *Spanish*, and *Latine* Haralds, use no such different forms: But Blazon by the ordinary Colours. and Mettalls, *Non variant nomina debent metallorum, vel colorum in Magnatum, aut in Regum insigniis pro hac re provooco ad scriptores ceteros, qui Gallice, Germanice, aut Latine hac de re disernerunt, Pet. sancti. pag. 58.*

And one of the great designs in Heraldry, is to have the Art universal, and to have the Arms they describe generally understood in all Nations; yea, and even Mr. *Cartwright*, their *Country* man, do's condemn this way as fantastick.

3. Art should imitate nature, and as it were an unnatural thing in common discourse, not to call red, red, because a Prince wears it: So it is unnatural to use these terms in Heraldry: and it may fall out to be very ridiculous and unnatural in some Arms. As for instance, if a Prince had for his Arms an *asse couchant* under his burden, *gules*: It were very ridiculous to say, that he had an *asse couchant mars*, for the word *mars* will agree very ill with *asses*, Sheep, Lambs, and many other things which are to be Painted red in Heraldry. And a hundred other examples may be given, but it is enough to say, That this is to confound Colours with Charges, and the things that are born with Colours.

4. As this is unnecessary, so it confounds the Reader, and makes the Art unpleasant; and deters Gentlemen, and others from studying it, and strangers from understanding what our Heraldry is: Nor could the Arms of our Princes, and Nobility be translated in this disguise unto the *Latine*, or any other language.

But that which convinces me most, that this is an error, is, because it makes that great Rule unnecessary, whereby Colour cannot be put upon Colour, or Metall upon Metall; for this cannot hold, but where Mettalls and Colours are imploy'd.

It was of old impossible to know the Colours of Arms, except they had been Blazon'd, or Illuminated; and yet Arms differ only by their Colours: As we see in our *Lyon*, which *Scotland* carries Red; *Kinghorn*, Blew; *Rosse of Balnagoun*, White; and therefore, the *French* have found out this device, for discovering even in Taliduce, or Carving what the Colours are. For they make or pointe O, arg. plain, Azur is represented by Lyns in Fesse, *gules*



*Gules* by *Lyns in Pale*, *Vert*, by *Lyns in band*, *Purple* by *Lyns in Barr*, *sable* by *Lyns in Pale*, and *Face*.

I have thought fit, to represent *tenne*, by *Lyns in Band and Barr*, and *Sanguine* by *Lyns in Face and Barr*; as will more clearly appear by the figures: and I could wish that Gentlemen would cause cut Seals in this fashion, So that not only the bearing, but the colours of the bearing might be known by the Seal.

It is an uncontraverted rule in Heraldry, that colour cannot be put immediately upon colour, nor mettall upon mettall: that is to say, That if the Field be *argent*, the immediat charge must not be either, *Or*, or *argent*; but must be of some colour, as *Azur*, *Gules*, &c. And if the Field be of any colour, as *Azur*, *Sable*, &c. then the immediate Charge must be either, *Or*, or *arg*. The reason why I add the word immediat here, is, because, though the Field be *or*, yet the immediat Charge may be a *Lyon*, or any thing else: If that *Lyon* be Charg'd with another Charge (which Herald's call Super-charge) then, that Super-charge may be *Or*: This rule was not observ'd amongst the *Romans*, as *Pier.* observes, cap. 19. *nam Herculeani Seniores gerabant ceruleam aquilam alis utrimq; expansis in parma rubra*. But this Law was first authorized by *Charles the great*, and thereafter improv'd by *Henry* surnamed *Aucupet velfer*, lib. 4.

And it is now Stated in this forme by Herald's. In *Legibus Heraldicis*, *Non convenit Metallam supra Metallam ponere, ita quoque non decet colorem supra colorem pingere*, *Hoppin. cap. reg. 2. vid. anton. thessaur. decis. 270.* and thereafter, *Triffin Italia Liberata* sayes.

*Ond' essi non poneano in alcun secundo,  
Metal supra Metal, ne mai colore  
Sopra color, ma vi poneano sempre  
Eli' uni, eli' aliri mescolati insieme  
Talche sel camperad' argento od'oro,  
Vandava il color sopra, e sel colore  
Teneva il campo, erail metal sorr'esso.*

Where he shows us, that the Origin of differencing Mettals, from Colours, was from the differences which fell out in the *Trojan Wars*, betwixt the followers of *Achilles*, and *Ulysses*: Whereupon *Achilles* friends Blazon'd only Mettals, and *Ulysses* his friends Colours. And in commemoration of that difference, Herald's appointed, that Mettals, and Colours, should thereafter be no more divided, lest Heraldry should become, or be made a Badge of discord, in Courts or Armies: but I prefer *Petr. Sanct.* his conjecture above related.

Albeit this rule be very Universal in Heraldry, yet it suffers its own exceptions, as 1. Herald's gave to *Godfrey of Balloigne*, King of *Jerusalem*, *Crucem auream majorem, cum quatuor cruciculis aureis, in scuto argenteo*, *Chass. de glor. mundi. consil. 38. conclus. 70.* To the end that men seeing His Arms should enquire after them, and so learn the Fame of the bearer. And the *French* call, to this day, such Irregular bearings, *des armes, a enquerir*, Arms to be enquired into. The 2. exception is, of the extremities of Beasts, such as their Horns, Tongues, Nails, and their Crowns upon their Heads, which may be Mettal upon Mettal, or Colour upon Colour.



Colour. The 3. exception is of marks of *Cadencie* in Royal Families: Thus the House of *Bourbon*, carry Battons *Gules*, on a Field *azur*: The like is in our private marks to younger Brothers, of *Cadencie*, such as our *mollers, cressents &c.* given.

The 4. exception is, of the Colour *Purple*; for *purple*, is accounted *Mettal*, when it is upon Colour; and Colour, when it is upon *Mettal*: The reason of which exception seems to be, either because is a Royal Colour, and therefore to be priviledg'd, or more probably, because *Purple* is thought by some Heralds (as was formerly observ'd) to be oftentimes, *argent* worn off by use, and time. So that it is hard to know when it was at first design'd to be a *Mettal*, and when a Colour. Sometimes also a Chief will appear to be so contriv'd, as to be *Mettal*, upon *Mettal* or Colour, upon Colour: but then the *French* call it *Consu*, a Chief sew'd to the Shield. And thus they evite that objection, The *French* also claim the privilege to their *Flowerdeluce*, as *Desvareennes* observes, because it being given frequently by the Prince, to such as had formerly Fields of Colour, or *Mettal*: the rule could not be observ'd. But in this I differ from them; For it may still be plac'd upon some other figure, so as to save the Rule; and if they plead this privilege to their *Flowerdeluce*, The *Scots* may to their *Lyon*, and the *German*s to their *Eagle*: but in my opinion, it is better to shun the breaking of Rules, then to be vext making apologies.

Some Heralds debate what Colours are Noblest in Heraldry, and *Bart. de inf. num. 29.* gives it for a Rule, *aureum esse nobiliorem, postea purpureum, & tunc rubeum, sequi hunc azureum, hunc album. Ceteros vero esse nobiliores, aut ignobiliores, quo, de albedine, vel nigredine plus participant.* But I humbly conceive, that this debate is impertinent to many cases: for colours are choic'd to expresse the humour of the bearer, or the nature of the bearing. And therefore, there can be no precedencie. For that colour is best, which is fittest; but otherwise it seems, that those colours which have most resemblance to light, are the best colours; seing light is the author and cause of all colours; And therefore white is preferable to all colours, but in Heraldry *Or* is preferred to it, seing white is not a colour in Heraldry, but an *Mettal*; and *Mettals* are by the principles of this Art still preferred to colours, and Gold is preferable to Silver.

Though ordinarily colours are not only preferable, as they suit best with what is represented; as for instance, in the *Keiths Arms*, three *pales, Gules*: being to represent three bloody draughts drawn by the King, and a hand *Gules* in the *Mcfersons Arms* for killing the *Cumming*, could not have been so honourably represented by any other colour; yet if the bearing require no special colour, it is given as a Rule, that the Shield should be of a nobler colour than the bearing: and if the Shield be compos'd only of different colours, as will be seen hereafter, in Shields, parted *per pale*, or *per fesse*, that the Nobler should be in the upper part, or upon the right side: *quoties arma sunt ex diversis coloribus, semper nobilior color nobiliori in loco ponendus, Hopping, cap. 11. lex. 4.* The old *Scots* us'd still to expresse colour by the Word *tincture*.

## CHAP. V.

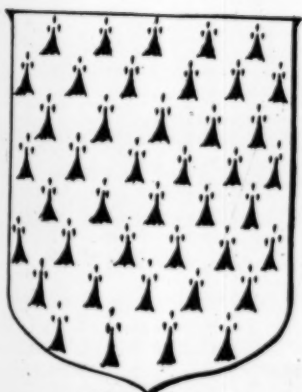
## OF FURRS.

**S**hields were anciently either Painted, or covered with Skins, as the Targets, or Shields of our *Hig-blanders*, yet are: The Painting gave occasion to the Colours formerly treated of, and the covering to the *Furrs*, or *Skins* mentioned in this Chapter. And this I take to be a better ruse for their being in Shields, then to say, that they were used in Mantles and Garments; and that therefore Herald's use them as *Guilims* observes: For this may be a good reason why they are used in Mantlings, but not in the Shields. *Pet. Sanct.* calls these *Furrs Vellera*.

There are two *Furrs* allow'd by Herald's, viz. *Ermin*, and *Vair*. *Ermine* is a little Beast, lesse then a *Squirrel*; so call'd, because it lives ordinarily in the Woods of *Armenia*; the colour of its body is a pure white, and its tail is black: And therefore our Herald's make *Ermines* to be a *Furr*, whereof the ground is white, distinguish'd with black spots; but it is not naturally of the form represented in this figure, the disposal of these black spots being only invented by *Furriers*, who mix for beautie the blacknesse of the tail with the whitenesse of the body. But because the black spot of the tail, was not sufficient, to spot the whole Skin; therefore *Furriers* do take the wool of *Italian Lambs* shorn out of the Bellies of their Dames, by which they beautifie the Skin with various spots, as *Varennas* observes, pag. 8. It is hotly debated by *Meneftier*, and his namelesse adversary, whether these be whole Skins of *Ermins*, or only the tails of *Ermines*, that are; represented in blazoning: But I think both erre, for it cannot be the intire Skin, with its own natural spots only; for some are very frequently spotted: nor can it be the tails of *Ermines* only, as *Meneftier* asserts; For these tails are so little, that they would make ill Furring: But I think that these spots are added by Herald's, not only in imitation of the spotted *Furrs* used by Ladies, for these are regularly spotted, and in Heraldry they are not, but to diversifie the many Coats of Arms: And thus some bear one spot in the middle, some two, some three, some one in chief; some dispose them as a Crosse, &c. They are call'd by the *Italians*, *Armelini*, and the *Latine* expresse them *per maculas nigras mure pontici*.

The first user of this *Furr* in Arms was *Brutus* the Son of *Silvius*, who having by accident kill'd his Father, left that unhappie ground, and travelling in *Bretaigne* in *France* fell asleep; and when he awoke, he found this little Beast upon his Shield, and from that time wore a Shield *Ermin*, which is the Arms of *Bretaigne* to this day: and when the Field is charg'd with nothing but *Ermins*, we say, he carries of *Bretaigne*; and the *Musketary Ermins*, to shew their descent from *Bretaigne*. And I observe, that many surnames, who alledge they came from *France*, bear *Ermine*; and therefore, I presume they came from *Bretaigne*: for that Countrey being upon the Sea, its inhabitants were more inclin'd to travel, than the other *French*: but some Families, as the *Coupers*, do for more security, cary the  
Flowerdelu  
ces

I



Ermine

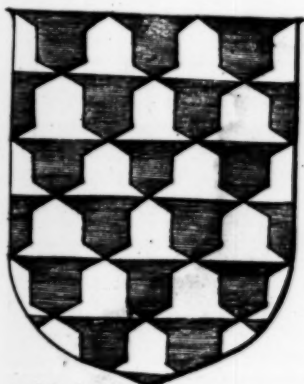
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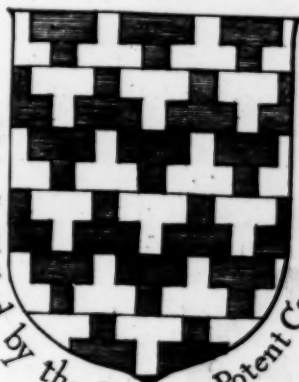


Contre-Ermine

4



Vair, or Verrey.



This is Called by the English, Potent Counter Potent

257



*Flourdeluces*, and *Ermins*, in one Shield, to signify their descent from *France* and from *Bretaigne* in that Kingdom.

Where the Ground or Field is black, and the pouldring white, we call it *Contre-Ermine*, *Colomb. pag. 52.* Though *Guilims* call it more improperly *Ermins*: making no difference, betwixt the names, but the addition of the Letter *s*. But the *French* write still *Hermins*. *Guilims* sayes, that where the Field is *Or*, and the pouldring black, it is call'd *Erminois*, and cites for this *Bara, pag. 14.* But there is no such thing to be found in *Bara*. and where the Field is black pouldered with *Or*, He calls it *Pean*: but I find no such term us'd in the *French*; for they call *Furres*, or *doublings*, *despannes* or *pennes*, which possibly gave occasion to this mistake, and many others, in such as understand not the *French* tongue; for the *French* say only *Hermine*, if it be proper, *viz.* white pouldered with black; but if the colours alter, they expresse the same as *Sable* pouldred with *Ermins*, *Or*; as also they say, *Or* pouldred, with *Ermins sable*, *semé D. Or. Hermins de sable, Bara. pag. 14.* and *Colombier, pag. 93.* If there be but one hair of red in each side, *Guilims* calls it *Erminits*; but these are but fancies, for *Erminits* signifies properly little *Ermins*.

The other *Furr* is call'd *Vair*, *vellus petasite*, where all the several pieces are made in form of little Glasses, and, as some think, are call'd *Vair*, from the *French Verre*, a Glasse; or as some say, from the Variation of the colours; and therefore, the *Latine* say, *Arma variata ex pellibus albis & cerulis*. The Field of it is *arg.* and *az.* and if so, it is simply call'd *Vair*; but if the colours alter, or be moe, the alterations must be exprest: And therefore our *Heralds* have ill Blazon'd *Stratton* of *Lauristons* Arms, *verri arg.* and *az.* for here the naming the colours was superfluous.

This *Furr* must be still of *Mettal* and *Colour*, and in *Blazoning*, you must begin at the *Mettal* as he carries *Verry Or*, and *Sinople*: Nor is there any difference betwixt these words, *Vair*, *Verry*, and *Verrey*, though *Sir John Fern, pag. 86.* assigns to every word its particular difference; but *Guil. pag. 28.* condemns this justly as a meer fancie, and founded upon no Authority; and I wish he had adverted to this himself in other places. *Vair* is ordinarily of six ranks, if they be moe or fewer they must be exprest: This rule the *French* still observe.

The *French* likewise observe, that if the pieces be of *Mettal*, and made not in form of a Glasse, but of a Bell, then they are to be call'd *Beffroy* *Colomb. pag. 58. et on dit a la band de Beffroy de Vair: d, une seul tire*, that is, of one rank.

The origin of *Vair* in *armorie* is from the *Furr* of a Beast, called *Varme*, whose Back is a blew-gray, its Bellie being white: and therefore *Heralds* have exprest it in blew and white colours, and when the Head and Feet of that Beast is taken from its Skin, it resembles much the figure of *Vair*, us'd by the *Heralds*, *vid. Aldrovand de quadruped. lib. 2. cap. 24.* And the reason why they are never used in *Heraldry*, in the natural colour of blew-gray, is, because *Heraldry* admits no mix'd colours; and therefore it has chosen blew, because that is the nearest colour to blew-gray: and the reason why it is never used all blew, or all white, is, because the whole Skin is parted into these different colours: the first use of them in *Heraldry* is said to be from *le Seigneur de Concies*, fighting in *Hungarie*, and seeing his Army flee, did pull out the doubling or lynning of his Cloak; which

which was of those colours, and hung it up as an Ensign: whereupon the Souldiers knowing his courage, and confiding in it, did return to the bat-tel, and did overcome their enemy. *Colomb. pag. 58. Leigh, fol. 132.* is of opinion that *Ermine* is not a colour, but may be lookt upon, and should serve in Heraldry as a mettall: But *Guilims, pag. 24.* taxes him in this of an error, (saith he) it is us'd as the doubling or lining of mantles, and mettall is not fit for that employment: and therefore he concludes that it must be a colour: but in this I think they err both, for seing it is a compound of Mettal and colour, I think it should be lookt upon, as neither the one nor the other, and so may be put indifferently upon Mettal or colour without offending the rules; for seing it is Mettal and colour, it can no more be put upon colour then upon Mettal, and so it must be us'd indifferently as both, or not put in a Coat with either Mettal or colour, which were impossible: but in the practice of Heraldry, they are indifferently us'd, as may be seen by the *tresor armorig, de France.* and in *Scotland Ermin* is born sometimes with colour, as in the Arms of the *McCallocks.*

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## CHAP. VI.

### *Of the Principal Points of the SHIELD.*

**B**Efore I describe the Charge, that is to say, the things born in the Shield, I must advertise my Reader, what the several points of the Shield are; for the same things make different Arms, according as they are plac'd, and therefore, by the Doctors call'd, *Alveoli, seu Cellula-soli.*

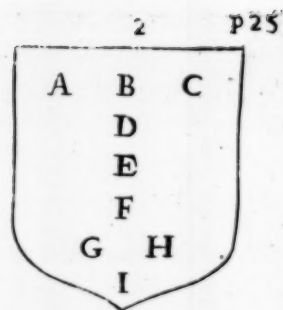
The reason of the Names, and designations of the several points, is from the several parts of a man, who is in Heraldry, *Architecture,* and *Painting,* the true measure of all *Simetrie,* and Perfection: Imagine then a man standing in the Field, his highest point is his head, which in *French* is *Chef,* and so chief Point is not so call'd in Heraldry, because it is the most excellent, but because it is the head of the Shield, and the *English* writ it wrong, for it should be writ *Chef*: It is allow'd three Points A, B, C.

The second Point, is call'd Honour Point, because a man wears all the Badges of his Honour, about his Neck: As is to be seen in the Knights of the *Holy Ghost, Saint Esprit,* and even in the Knights of the *Garter,* who wear their Collier about their Neck, on *St. Georges* day; though for convenience they wear it otherwise, at ordinary occasions.

The third Point E is call'd *canr,* or centre Point, the heart Point, but by *Guilims,* and other *English* Heralds, is erroneously call'd *fesse* Point: and yet in this they follow *Bara,* as I conceive: but he calls it *fesse,* or face: which last is more proper, because face, which is one of the ordinaries, as shall be said hereafter, passes through this Point: For *fesse* signifies the flank, or the buttocks, and these are not the middle part of a man: And the *Italians* call *Ceur* Point, *il centro,* and the *Latine,* *centrum parma.*

The fourth E, is *nombrill* Point, the Navel Point; for *nombrill* signifies a Navel, in ordinary *French.* The *English* use it also; but I wonder why *Les fesse sont plus hautes, que le nombrill,* the next Point to *nombrill* are the two flanks G. H. according





- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1 <i>Invecked</i>                             | 1 |  |
| 2 <i>Ingrailed</i>                            | 2 |  |
| 3 <i>Wavy</i>                                 | 3 |  |
| 4 <i>Nebule</i>                               | 4 |  |
| 5 { <i>Embattaild</i><br><i>or crenelle</i> } | 5 |  |
| 6 <i>Indented</i>                             | 6 |  |
| 7 <i>Dancette</i>                             | 7 |  |



H. according to the *French*, and under them the base Point; but the *English* have no flank Points, but make all the three to be the *dexter base*, *middle base*, and *sinister base*: Which in my humble opinion is very improper; for by *ocular inspection*, it appears that a Shield has but one base Point, or *basis Ferre*, constantly: and some of our *Scottish* Books of Blazonrie following his mistake, call the base Point *base*. And since the *English* follow the *French* here generally, both, as to the names, and situations; why they should not follow them, in what is most reasonable seems strange: Especially since the *Latine* and *Italian* Authors agree with them, as is clear by *Petra Sancta*, cap. 20.

The use of these Points, is, to difference Coats exactly: for Arms having a *Lyon* in Chief, differ from these who have a *Lyon* in *nombril* Point and all the Points have their different significations: For bearings which argues Precedencie, or Wit, are plac'd in Chief Point: These which are given as additions of Honour, are plac'd in honour Point: These which are given to reward Courage, are given in *caur* Point, or *centre* Point: These that are given in Reward of Supplie, or Support, are given in one of the flank Points; because a mans thighs or flanks are his great Supporters, &c.

The learned *Spelman* divides the Shield in three Regions, the highest, he calls *cephalica*, the middle he calls *centrica*; and the lower *perigaei*.

1. But these (not being followed by other writers and differing only from others in the way of expression) are not to be used.

*Menestrier* the *Jesuite* divides the Shield in 16 points, distinguished in five threes, and a single base point. The first three, he calls the three points of the *chiefe*, the second three, he calls the three points of honour, the third threes, he calls the heart points, the fourth threes, he calls the *nombril* or *navel* points, the fifth threes, he calls *simplie* the points. And the single and lowest point he calls the base point. And thus he designs the several situations of any Bearing express'd in the Shield, by saying it is placed in such a point, or in the *canton dextre* or *sinistre* of such a point: if it possess all the three, he terms them *conch'd*, or *laid alongst the cheife*, or *nombril*, &c. sometimes also they are said to be placed in *Pale* or *pale-wise*, or *Saltire-wise*, &c.

When Arms are described without relation to, or expressing the point where they are to be plac'd, they are then understood to possess the center of the Shield called by *Plutarch*, *Homer*, and others *τὸ κέντρον* the seat of the Arms.

## CHAP. VII.

### Of Lyns used in HERALDRY.

THE Charge or Bearing is compos'd of several and different forms of Lyns; of which, though the *French* do not treat separately; yet seeing they are common to all Bearings, I thought fit to premise to the knowledge of them an explication of different Lyns; of which they are compos'd, following *Guilims*, *Cartwright*, and the *English* Heralds.

The figure explains it self.

H

The

The chief reason why the Lyns are thus used in Heraldry, Is to difference Bearings, which would be otherwise the same; for a chief wavé differs from a chief simple, as much as if the one bore a Chief, and the other a Lyon Rampant: But though this be the general reason, yet there are particular reasons for these differences, as shall be observed hereafter.

The difference betwixt *invecked* and *engrailed*, is, that they are opposite, the one being the other turned out, *indented* and *daunfette*, differ, in that the one is the other inverted; but I think them all one: And so the *French* and *Latine* calls them promiscuously *dentatus*, *vid. Skinner*. But for difference, because the one is large and the other small, therefore *indented* is term'd *dentata* absolutely, and *daunfet dentes decumani* in *Latine*, and *di non ordinaria grandezza* by the *Italian*, *Pet. Sanct. pag. 181*.

*invecked*, is so called by the *English* from the *Latine* *Invehor*; because it carries in its corners upon the thing whereupon it borders; But I finde no such word used by the *French*: yet I think it is useful, seeing *ingrailed* which they make use of, to signifie both, is of a contrary figure. The word *ingrailed*, is said by *Upton* and *Guilims*, to come from *ingredior*, *quia ingreditur rem circumscriptam*: But this is a mistake, for then *invecked* and *ingrailed* should not differ, though they be contrair in their figure; but the true origination of it, is from the *French* word *graille*, which signifies *hail*, and *engraile* in ordinary *French*, signifies *struck*, and *cut by hail*: which *hail*, being round, pinches and cuts the leaves of trees, or any thing else in the form represented by that lyne, which is called, *Linea striata*, in *Latine*, and *Skamellata*, by the *Italians*. *Waved* is so call'd, from the waves of the Sea, which it represents, and is therefore called *undé*; and is used for signifying that the Bearer got his Arms for service done at sea: Thus the *Drumonds* bear *three faces undé*, or *wavé*, because the first of that name came with Queen *Margaret*, as Master of the Ship, and having suffered great storm, through which he by his skill conducted them; he did thereafter get *three faces wavé*, representing those great waves: The *Latine* call it, *Undiformis* or *Undulata*, *Pet. Sanct. pag. 163*. *Nebulé* is so called, because that Lyne represents a cloud; for which cause, *French* Heralds call it, *nuancé*, *Colomb. page 102*. *Linea nubilosa*, and is given to such as have been eminent for their skill in Navigation and Pilotry; for that Employment obliges them to understand Clouds, Storms, and Winds: *Crenela* is a *French* word, signifying the battlement of houses, as the figure of this lyne signifies, which is called, *Linea pinnata*, and it is used on the Arms of such as have defended Castles for their Prince or Countrey, or of such as are skillful in Architecture.

## CH A P. VIII.

### Of the Partitions of the SHIELD.

**A**FTER Battels were ended, the Shields of the souldiers were considered; and he was accounted the most deserving, whose Shield was either most, or deepliest cut; and to recompence the dangers wherein they were known to have been by these cutts, Heralds did represent those cutts upon their Shields. And those Bearings in general, are called the *Partitions of the Shield*.  
The

The ordinar Cuts did give names to the ordinar Partitions; of which the others are made by several conjunctions: If the Shield was cut from the *chief* to the *base*, it is called by the *French*, *parti*; if all over, *coupé*; if from the right high angle, to the lowest left angle, *tranché*; if from the left high angle, to the right low angle, *taillé*: But the *English* observe not these terms, nor have they followed the *French* in this; but they name the Partitions by the honourable ordinaries, and what the *French* call *parti*, they call *parted per pale*; for *coupe*, they say *parti per fesse*; for *taillé* they say *parti per bend sinistre*; for *tranché* they say, *Parti per bend*: for a *bend dextre*, needs not be called otherwise then a *bend simple*, as in the figure herewith annext will appear, and in this I prefer the *English* to the *French*, because they in this use not many superfluous terms, and hereby avoid much confusion; likeas they in this agree better with the *Latine* and *Italian* Heraldry.

But where the *Lynes* cannot describe the several Cuttings of the Shield, there must be new terms, and there only they should have place; and therefore *gyrons*, *quarters* and *cantons* were first invented. A *gyron* is the *French* word of *bosom*, and these partitions are called *gyrons*, because they meet in the *bosom*: They were of old called, *contrarie-conoid*, because they did meet in in *cono*; *portat arma contra conata ex octo partibus*, *vid. Fern. 211*. They are in the *latine* called, *pinnula octona*, and *merli octango-laxi*, by the *Italians*: And therefore if they be eight, they need not be exprest, but the number must be exprest if there be more, or fewer: And *Berengarius* was so called, *quia ejus arma erant bene gyronata*.

But the Earl of *Argil's* Coat should not be blazon'd *gyroné*, for it may be blazon'd by the ordinary *Lynes*: and therefore I chuse rather to blazon it thus *parted by pale, face, bend dextre, and sinistre, or, and sable*; and as this is suitable to reason, so I desire any person to consider if the Earl of *Argyl's* Coat does not differ from that of *Grolle* in *Colomb. page 80*. Why then should they not differ in the termes of art: and for authorizing me in this, I recommend the Reader to *Colomb. fig. 11. & 12. pag. 81*.

A quarter is the fourth part of the Shield, and is called *canton* from the *French* word *canton*, which signifies a corner. It represents the Banner that has been given to the Bearer, as a reward of his service, or at least is equivalent, as if a Baner had been given him. A *pyle* in Heraldry represents that engine whereby souldiers and others secured the foundations of their buildings; and have been given since to such as had been very useful in founding Common-wealths, Colonies, or Families: But three *pyles* are oft-times mistaken (as I conceive) both in *England*, and with us for the *passion nailes*; which were ordinarie simbols, assum'd by such as went to the Holy-land. And thus I blazon the *Wisharts Arms*, *arg. three passion nailes, gules meeting in point*, For they resemble exactly the *Jesuites* cognizance, which are three *passion nailes*. And generallie in *France* and *Spaine*, where these *pyles* are *gules*, and meet in point, they are called *passion nailes*: And I rather believe this because *Spelman pag. 572*. relates, *That the Wisharts got this name out of malice from the Sarazens, whom Robert the first of that name, did much persecute, about the time of the Norman conquest*.

We exprest still the place from which the *pyle* takes its beginning, by the word; *issuing* as issuing out of the *chief*, issuing out of the *corner dextre*.

A *flaque* is the segment of a circle stretched alongst the straight side of the Shield. It is given as a reward for Learning, as *Enilims* alleadges, and



has its name, as Skinner observes, à similitudine uterum antiquorum: animi candorem notat, Herodian. in severo, pag. 223. But Spelman asserts, That they are the facings of gowns, which were of old so shapt. Others also there are who think these: *flasques* to be the proper rewards given by Princes, to such as have served them as domestick servants: for the *voyder* which is the diminution of the *flasque*, is acknowledged by *Gullims*, to be the reward for domestick service, & eadem est ratio totius, & partis.

The *flanch* is yet as much larger than the *flasque*, as the *flasque* is than the *voyder*.

It is a general Rule in blazoning all these *partitions*, that we must begin with that Colour or Metall which possesses the highest part or corner dexter, *descriptio harum partitionum* (sayes Pet. Sanct. pag. 194.) *inchoari debes ab eo fulgore, seu coloris, seu metalli, qui primus obversatur oculis in superiore loco, vel in angulo dextro.* Sometimes one colour is said to be cut upon another, which Bearing has been invented in imitation of cloaths, wherein stuffs of one colour were ordinarily cut out after that fashion of old, in sumptuous varieties: But I likewise imagine, that this way of blazoning has been fallen upon to save some of the received Rules of Heraldry; for we then only say, That one Colour is cut upon another, when there is a Border, and any honourable Ordinary of one colour; which Ordinary does not reach the extremities of the Shield, as it ought to do: An example whereof, *Upton* gives, pag. 248. where he calls such Coats, *Arms duplicia & jagata, gules voided, Or by three Barrs, portat de rubeo ablato, sive evacuato super aurum, ad modum trium barrarum.*

The description of the PLATE belonging to the eight Chapter

I.

His kind of Bearing is blazoned by the French, party, *coupé, tranché, taillé.*

II.

With us, parted per pale, face (or fesse) bend and barr: Or parted per pale, fesse, bend dexter, and sinister.

III.

Ker Earl of *Arcturum*.

*Ermine on a chief parted per pale Gules and or, a Lyon passant counterchanged: quartered in the second place with the Coat of Ker.*

IV.

Middleton Earl of Middleton.  
One Family of the name of *Richardson* gives.

*Parted per fesse, or, and gules, a Lyon rampant within a double tressur, counterflowed, and countercharged.*

*Per fesse, argent, and azure, a Lyon rampant, counterchanged.*

V.

Balserwis of

Drumond of Kincraigit.

*Parted per fesse, argent, and sable, a cheveron counterchanged, and in base, a cinquefoil of the first.*

*Per fesse, wavyed, argent and gules.*

VI.

Addair.

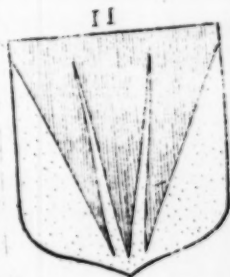
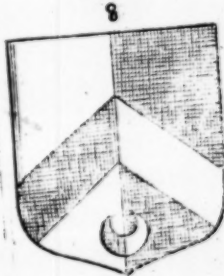
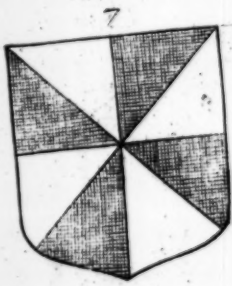
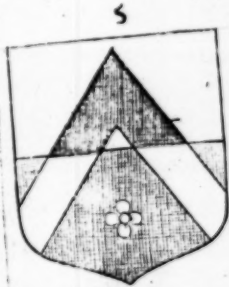
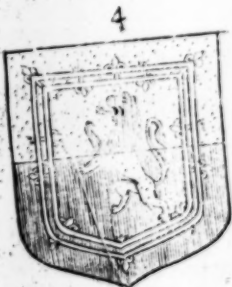
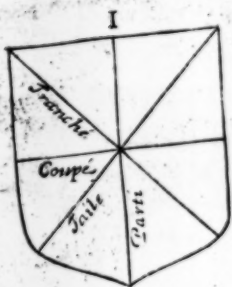
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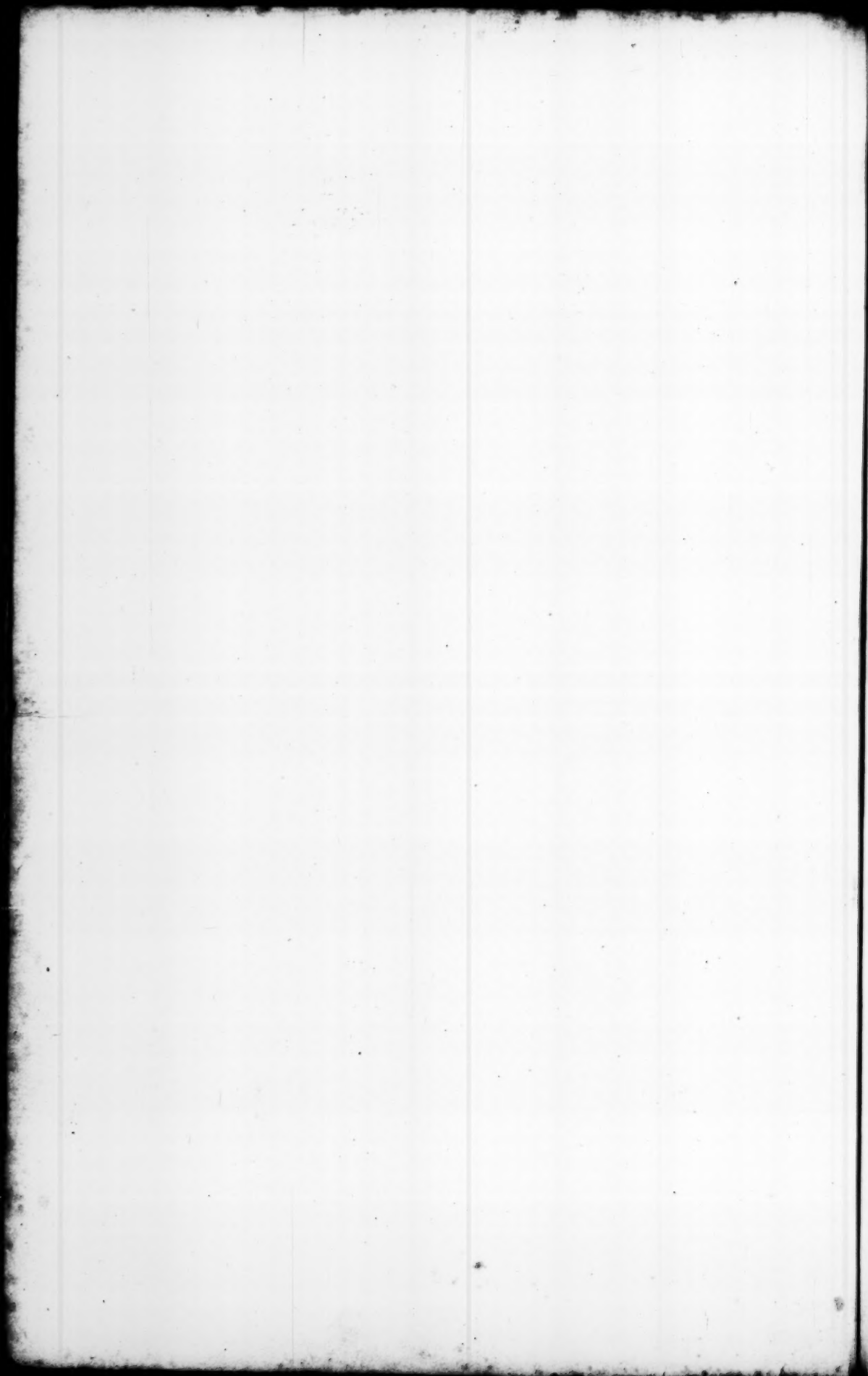
*Parted per bend argent and azure, a crescent counterchanged.*

*Per bend, indented, argent and gules, a crescent in chief of the second, and a mollet in base or.*

Per







Spot. *Per bend indented argent and sable, in chief a spur-revell of the second.*

Alison. *Per bend Gules and Or, a Flower-de-lis tending towards the sinister chief counterchanged.*

VII.

Campbell Earl of Argyle. *Parted per pale, fesse, bend, dexter and sinister, Or and sable; but I shall let it pass in the terms generally used in this kingdom, viz.*

Campbell of Glenurquhy. *Gyronie of eight pieces, Or and sable: quartered with the Coat of Lorn. The same quartered with the Coats of Stewart and Lorn.*

Campbell Earl of Lowdown. *Some Cadets of Argyle, give the lynes of the Gyrony, engrailed, others waved, for a difference.*

Campbell of Gargunnoch. *Gyrony of eight Ermine and Gules.*

*The same, and in each of the last 4 pieces, a Bee volant en arriere argent.*

VIII.

Alexander Earl of Stirling, as his paternal Coat. *Parted per pale, argent and sable, a cheveron, and in base a Crescent counterchanged.*

Laing. *Per pale argent and sable, a chief indented counterchanged.*

IX.

Bruce Earl of Elgin. *Or, a saltire and chief gules, a canton of the first charged with a lyon rampant as the second,*

Drummond Lord Marderie. *Or, three bars waved gules, on a canton of the first, a Lyons head erased within a double Tressure counterflowed as the second, langued azur.*

Liverton General Drummond of Cromlix. *The same, and over all a simiter in pale argent, hilted and pomelled of the field.*

X.

*Argent two flasks azure; This says Guil, is given for Vertue and Learning, and especially for service in an Ambassage.*

XI.

Wishart. *Or, three pyles Gules (or rather passion nails) in point.*

Hacket of Pittfirren. *Sable, three pyles conjoined in the nombrill argent, on a chef Gules a Lyon passant guardant Or, if these issue from any other part than the chef it is necessary to express it.*

XII.

Young of Lennie. *Argent on three pyles sable als many annuleis Or, but the paternal Coat of this name, belongs to.*

Young of Auld Barr formerly of Seaton, who gives, *Or.*

*Argent three pyles sable.*

Astruther of that ilk. *Or three pyles within a double tressure counterflowed sable, on a chef of the second, als many Esalaps as the first.*

Graham of Fintray. *Argent three pyles engrailed Gules: This is quartered in the second place by Hume of Polwart with his paternal Coat, being vert, a Lyon rampant argent, within a border Roses Gules, by the name of Hume,*

Polwart. *Argent three pyles sable, surmounted of a fesse waved Gules.*

Lovell sometime of Ballumbie.

## CHAP. IX.

*Of the Honourable ORDINARIES in general.*

**T**HE Bearing which is charg'd upon the Field, is either an Fowl or other creature, Tree, Flower, or some such thing, which depends not upon Heraldry, but has its name, and being independent from that Art, and these are call'd *Common Charges*: Or else it is one of these pieces which is properly invented, and has its Name, and Being from Heraldry, and those are call'd the *Proper Charge*. And such pieces are call'd the *Honourable Ordinaries*, because Heralds do ordinarily bestow them upon deserving persons. But *Leich* and *Guilims* do erre in calling them the *most worthy Partitions*, for Partitions, and Ordinaries are different, as shall be shown hereafter.

Thir Honourable Ordinaries (or *Pieces Honorables*, as the *French* call them) are numbred by the *French* to be ten, Chief, Pale, Band, Fafce, Barre, Crosse, Saultoir, Cheveron, Bordre, and Orle; and expresse all the several parts of a mans intire Armour. as the Chef, the Helmet; the Pale, his Lance; the Band and Bar, his Sword and Belt; the Fafce, his Scarfe; &c. But this is but a Conjecture, or Fancy: and I rather think that these have been invented to be different Marks of different Qualities in the Bearer. As for example, the Chief reward those actions which are the product of Wit, the Cross Religious Exploits, &c. The *English* make the Border, nor Orle, no Honourable Ordinaries, and so make them nine, viz. 1. Cross. 2. Chief. 3. Pale. 4. Bend. 5. Fesse. 6. An Inescucheon. 7. A Cheveron. 8. A Saltire. 9. A Bar.

Each of these do in the *French* Heraldry fill a third part of the Shield; But the *English* give them more or less, or as shall be hereafter observed. In this the *French* agree with the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, as *Pet. Sanct* observes, and seeing all the honourable Ordinaries are of the same quality, I see not why they should not have equal room in the Field.

## CHAP. X.

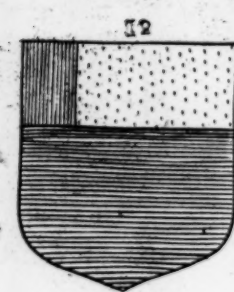
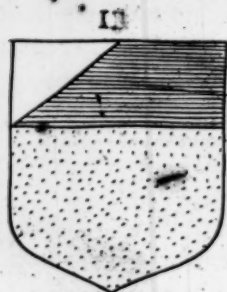
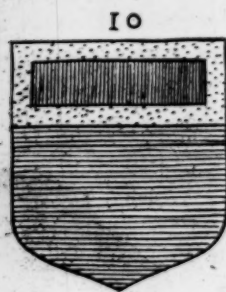
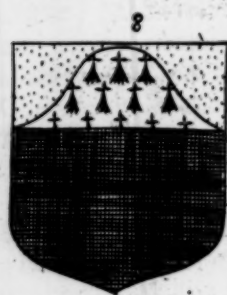
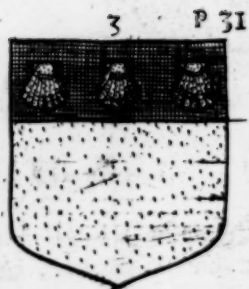
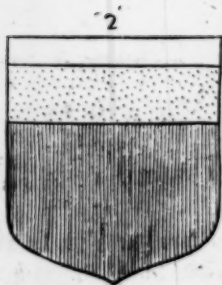
*Of the CHIEF.*

**T**HE Chief is call'd from its Position, which is *Dans le chef de l'escu*; for *chief* signifies the head, in ordinarie *French*; and is term'd *capitale*, or *coronis sentaria*, by the *Latine*: And therefore it is ill writ *Chief* by the *English*; for it is not so call'd, because the Head is the chief part, as *Guilims* observes. According to both, It is given as a reward for Wisdom and Prudence, and many out of respect to their Superiors or Over-lords have taken a part of their Over-lords Coat, charg'd in *chief*; which I conceive to be the reason why *Chiefs* are so frequently charg'd in *Scotland* with other Bearings. Both the *English* and *French* conclude, that it containeth the third part of the Shield:

When







When there is a Partition in it, if the Partition be in the upper part, it is call'd a Chief surmounted of another, but if it be divided in its lower part, it is call'd a Fillet, as *Guilims* observes, who derives that word Fillet, from the Fillet that is put about the hair; but it is indeed a *French* word, signifying a small threed.

A Chief cover'd by any thing which hangs over it, is call'd by the *French* *un chef couvert*, and sometimes the covering is like an *Episcopal Chapperon*: this Mr. *Guilims* not understanding the *French*, calls *shapournet*, or *shapernet*, as *Cartwright* writes; and by this, and many other errors it appears how different languages have occasion'd many mistakes in the termes.

Sometimes it is blazon'd a Chief *crenelé*, sometimes *wavé*, &c. according to the lynes which compose it.

There is much notice to be taken to the several wayes of Blazoning this Ordinarie, as will appear by the examples hereeo subjoyned.

The description of the Plate belonging to the tenth Chapter.

I.

Menzies of that ilk, or of Weem. Carron. Dewar. Airth. **A** Argent, a chief gules.  
Gules a chief Or.  
Or, a chief azure.  
Argent, a chief sable.

II.

Gules, a chief Or, surmounted of another 'argent: Such a chief, says *Guil*, denotes a double reward given by the Sovereign.

III.

Or, on a chief sable, three Escallops of the first: This is quartered with, argent, three roses gules, by the title of Montrose.  
Argent, on a chief vert, three crescents of the first.  
Or, on a chief sable, two mollers argent.

IV.

Dalmahoy of that ilk. Azur, in chief three spur-revells argent.

V.

Burnet of Lees. Argent, three Hollin leaves in chief vert, and a hunting horn in base sable garnished gules.

VI.

Keith earl Marishal. Argent, on a chief gules, three Pallets (or Pales) Or: Some Painters have of late done this chief, Pallie of 6; but that is an errour.

Dickson of Bughtrig. Azur, three moll ts argent, on a chief Or als many pallets gules: Thus he bears the *Keiths* chief counterchanged, as deriving his origin from that noble Familie, the *Dicksons* having been *Keiths*.

VII.

This is a *French* Coat, and by them blazoned, *de vert, au chef d'argent, couvert d'azur*. *Couvert*, i. e. shadowed by the foot of hangings or tapestry, for that is the reason of that Bearing.

VIII.

The French blazon this, *de sable, au chef d'hermines chapperonné d'or*: In our language, *Sable, a chief ermine hooded or.*

IX.

According to the French, *d'argent au chef mantellé de sable*; but according to us, parted per chief cheveron wayes *sable and argent.*

X.

*D'azur au chef consu de gueules, bordé d'or*, i. e. *Azur, a chief gules embordured or.*

XI.

*D'or au chef d'azur chappé à dextre d'argent*: Or a chief *azur* parted per bend sinister in the dexter canton *argent.*

XII.

*D'azur au chef d'or à dextre de gueules*: *Azur, a chief or, and dexter canton gules.*

CHAP XI.

Of the PALE.

THE *Pale* is that ordinary, which stands perpendicular in the Shield: and it comprehendeth in the opinion of all, the third part of the Shield. A *Pallet* is, as says *Gailims*, *The half of the Pale, and an Endorse is the fourth part of the Pallet.*

The French say, That Souldiers of old carry'd *Pales* of wood to encamp them, which they fixt in the earth, and as *Varenus* observes, they are bestowed on him who empal'd a City for its defence. For *Palm* signifies these *Pales* with which Cities or Camps were guarded *L. 1 68. f. de verb signifi. Palli & Pertica in numerum materia reuigenda sunt, & ideo lignorum appellatione non continentur* and, *Aul. Gell. Lib. 5. c. 6.* observes, *That Castra & fossarum supercilia palis precingere moris fuit.*

Between these they fixt or ty'd small rods, and therefore the French express no diminutive of a *Pale*, but a *Verget*, which is their ordinary word for a small rod; and we should call it a rod, and what the English call an *Endorse*, they call a *Pale* charg'd with another little *Pale* or *Verget*. But I believe *Endorse* is also an old French terme, and signifies to put upon the back of any thing, *in dorso*, and therefore Executions of Summonds are call'd *Indorsations* in Scotland, because they are writ upon the backs of the Summonds.

If there be more *Pales*, they are numbred as *Pales*, four or eight; But if there be only six *pales*, then the French say *simplex palé arg.* and *azur, &c.*

The description of the PLATE belonging to the 11. and 13. Chapters

I.

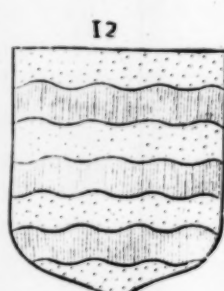
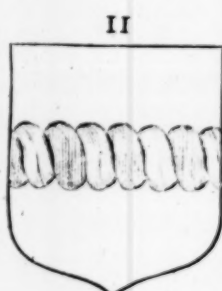
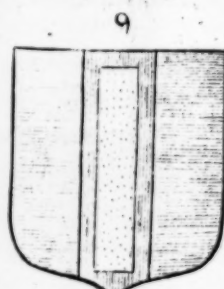
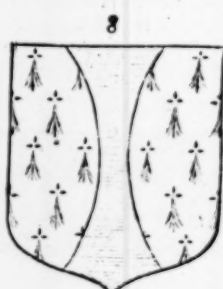
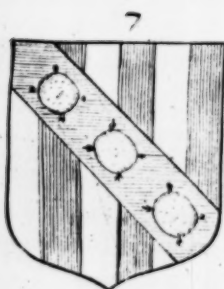
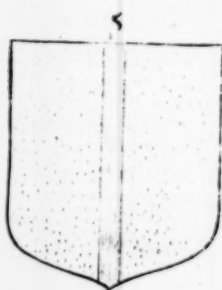
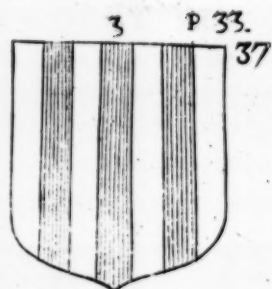
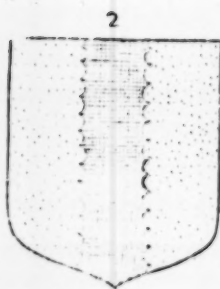
**A**RGENT a pale *sable*; this is quartered in the second place with the Coat of *Mar*, being, *azure a bend betwixt six cross Crosslets fitchéd or.*

Areskine  
or Erskine  
Earl of  
Mar.

Argent







Carnegy  
Earl of  
Northesk,  
as an Coat  
of augmen-  
tation by  
the title of  
Northesk.  
Sawers.  
Esplin.

Argent a pale Gules quartered in the second place with his paternal Coat by the name of *Carnegie*, Or, an Eagle displayed Azure armed and membred sable.

II.

Or, a pale Engrailed Sable.

Parted per fess Gules and Ermine, a pale counterchanged, and three Mafcles, two in chief and one in base Or.

III.

Lord  
Ruthven.

Argent three pallets (or pales) Gules: Some will have it *pallé* of six,

Skirven of  
that ilk.

Or, three pallets Gules, over all on a cheveron engrailed Azure, als many Buckells of the first,

IV.

Azure a pallet Argent.

Or, an Endorse Gules.

V.

VI.

Cunning-  
ham Earl  
of Glen-  
cairn.

Argent a Shak-fork sable. This is called a Shak-fork with us, and should not touch the corners of the Escutcheon. It relates to some office about his Majesties stables, this being an instrument whereby hay is thrown up to horses: And some think that it was given to the Family of *Glencairn* as Master of horses to one of our Kings; But the *French* call it, *une pairle* from the *Latine parilis*, though a late Author makes it to be *pallium Archiepiscopale*, albeit it differs from that in somethings, as it is described by *Innocent c. de pallio 62.* Sometimes also the letter Y is taken for it, as in the Arms of the Town of *Ysodun*, who took this for their Arms, as the first letter of the name of their Town, *Mcneft. art. du blazon. page 168.*

VII.

Lundie of  
that ilk.

*Pallé* of six (Or *simple* according to the *French pallé*) Gules and Argent, on a bend azure three Cusheons Or.

Murray  
Marquess  
of Athol.

*Pallé* of six sable and Or: Quarterly quartered with the Coat of *Stewart*:

Or a fess checkie azur and argent, and with the Coat of *Murray*,

Azure, three stars within a double Tressure counterflowred, Or.

Jaffray of  
Kingswells

*Pallé* of six argent and sable, on a fesse of the first, three mollets as the second.

VIII.

Gules two Flanches Ermine.

IX.

By the *French*, *d'azur au pal d'or bordé de gueules*: By us, azur, a pale Or imbordured Gules.

X.

Melvill of  
Raith.

Argent a face (or fesse) Gules: Now quartered in the Atchievement of the Lord *Melvill*, who gives Gules three Crescents argent, within a bordur of the second, charged with eight roses as the first, likewise by the name of *Melvill*.

Charters of  
Hemp-  
field.

Argent a fesse Azure.

Charters of  
Kilfauncs.

Argent a fesse azure; within a Tressure counterflowred Gules.

K

Lindsay  
Earl of  
Crawfurd.  
Stewart.

Gules a fesse checkie argent and azur, as his paternal Coat, quartered with the Coat of *Abernethie*.

Or a fesse checkie azure and argent.

Sir William  
Sharp of  
Stonnyhill.

Argent a fesse azure, betwixt two crosse Crosslets in chief, and a mollet in base sable, within a bordur Gules.

Carmichael  
Lord  
Carmichael.

Argent a fesse wreathed azure and Gules.

Carmichael  
of Balinblac.

The same within a bordur of eight Crescents.

Drummond  
Earl of Perth  
Auchinleck  
of that ilk.

Or three bars waved Gules

Argent three bars sable.

Fotheringham  
of Powrie.

Ermine three bars gules

XI.

XII.

## CHAP XII.

### B E N D.

**T**He Bend ( or *Bande* as the *French* write ) is that honorable Ordinarie, which passes from the right angle of the Shield, to the lower left angle. the Bar is just contrare, for it passes from the highest left corner, to the lowest right corner; and is therefore call'd by the *English* a *bend sinister*. Both comprehend a third part, according to the *French*; but according to the *English*, it comprehends the fifth part only of the Shield, when it is uncharg'd, but the third part when charg'd. But I see no reason why this should hold in the Cross, Saltyr and Bend, and not in the other Ordinaries, *nam ubi eadem ratio, idem jus est statuendum*.

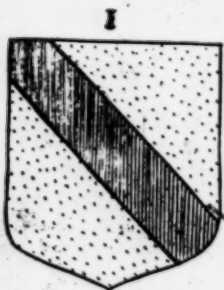
This Bend represents the Belt of a Knight, and is call'd *Baltheus* in *Latine*, and in *Italian*, *Benda* or *cingulo*, and is born of different colours, and in different forms by sundrie Nations: For the *French* wear their sword-belt, as a Bend; the *Germans* as a face about their middle. The *French* wear their Bend white, the *Spaniards* red, the *English Scots* and *Danes* blew, the *Barbarians* black. Such *French* as wear a bend in their arms with us, wear it white, to show their origine. According to some Amorists it represents a Ladder, and is given to such as Scal'd first the walls of Castles or Towns. *Guilims* marks its divisions thus, The half of the Bend is call'd a *gartier*, from the *French* word *gartier*; a Coft is the fourth part of the Bend, and half of the *gartier*; a Ribband is half the Coft. *Cartwright* differs in this from *Guilims*, but the *French* use no such fancies, but call all diminutives of the Bend, *Cotise*, from *Coste* the side, because these *Cotices* are margin'd upon the side of the Bend. And if there be moe or less than six Bends in one Shield, they express the number. *Guilims* observes that the Bendlet differs from Bend, in that it is still limited to the sixth part of the Shield, and in that it still begins at the corner, where the Bend is in the middle corner betwixt the Lyns.

The *English* call half a Bend, *sinister*, a *Scarpe*; from the *French* word *escharpe*, a *scarfe*; and half a *scarpe*, a *batton*, if it be short of the Shield

in







in both its extremities : But the *French* call them Battons, though they be not cut, and gives us a rule, that there may be twelve Battons in one Field, but no more; if they be but six, they say *Barré*, without numbring the pieces.

The *French* have no such word as *scarpe*, but what the *English* call *Scarp*, they call *counter coticce*, and if any thing should be call'd a *Scarpe*, it should be the *Bend*, for it looks likest to a *Scarfe*; and a *Bend* in *English*, is *une scarpe*, in the *French*, or a *scarfe*. I finde *bend sinister* us'd but very seldom with us in *Scotland*, so much we have hated every thing which lookt like bastardry.

*The description of the PLATE, belonging to the 12. Chapter.*

Vaus Lord Dirleton of old. **O**R, a bend Gules : Or according to some, Argent a bend Gules.

Bisset of Lesindrum Sandilands Fenton of that ilk. Azure, a bend argent.

Wallop. Argent, a bend azure.

Monteich. Gules, a bend engrailed argent.

Leslie earl Rothes his paternal Coat. Argent, a bend waved sable.

Stirling of Keir. Or, a bend checkie, sable and argent.

II.

Argent on a bend azur, three buckels Or : quartered with the Coat of *Abernethy*.

Argent, on a bend sable, three buckels Or.

III.

Scot Duke of Buccleugh, as the paternal Coat of that name. Or, on a bend azur, a Star betwixt two Crescents of the Field.

Scot of Warden. The same, and in the sinister canton, a rose Gules, stalked and barbed proper, for difference.

Scot of Scottstarbet. The same, within a bordur ingrailed Gules, for difference.

Scot of Harwood. The same, with an Oak tree vert, suppressed of the bend, for difference.

Scot of Whitlaid. The same with a broken Lance in chief Gules, for difference.

IV.

Tours of Innerleith. Argent, on a bend azur, three mollets of the first.

Liddel. Gules, on a bend argent, three mollets sable.

Dishington sometime of Ardross Kinneir of that ilk. Argent, on a bend sable, three Escalops of the first.

Turring of Foveran. Sable on a bend Or, three Cannarie birds vert.

Binning of Carlowrie-hauch. Argent, on a bend sable, three Boar heads coupéd Or.

Haliburton of Eglish-cairn. Argent, on a bend ingrailed sable, a Waggon of the first.

Or, on a bend waved azur, three Lozenges of the first. His second brother gives the bend waved on the upper, and engrailed on the nether side.

V.

Sander-fone. Argent, three bendlets sable.

K 2

Argent

Honyman. **Argent** three bendlets coticed, and engrailed on the outer side **Gules**.  
 Porterfield **Or**, a bendlet twixt a staggs head, erased in chief, and an hunting  
 horn in base sable, garnished **gules**.

## VI.

Auch- **Argent**, a broken spear in bend, betwixt two spur-revells **azur**.  
 moury. **Gules** a sword in bend **argent**, hilted and pomelled **Or**, surmoun-  
 Dempster ted of a fess as the third : This is quartered with the Coat of *A.*  
 of Pitlover *bermethy*.

## VII.

Whytford. **Argent**, a bend coticed sable, betwixt two garbs **Gules**.  
 Cant. **Argent**, a bend engrailed betwixt three Crescents sable.

## VIII.

**Azur**, a bend **Or**, issuing out of two Lyons' mouths or throats of  
 the second : In *French*, *d'azur a la bande d'or mouvante de deux*  
*testes & gueules de lyon de mesme* ; some terme this bend in *French*,  
*la bande engoulee* : It's called by *Syl. Pet. Spa.* *Baleus fluens ex bi-*  
*ante rictu Leonum*, and is a *Spanish* bearing.

## IX.

**Argent**, a bend sable, betwixt two other demi-bends, couped or  
 broken off, the upper issuing from the sinister flank, and moving to-  
 wards the dexter chief, the nether from the dexter flae to the sinister  
 base, and two Martlets, one in the chief, the other in base, all of the  
 second : This is a *French* Coat, and by them blazoned, *d'argent a la*  
*bande de sable accompagne de deux autres demy bandes retraises,*  
*celle qui tend vers le chef mouvante du flanc senestre, & celle, qui*  
*tend vers la pointe. mouvante, du flanc dextre, & de deux merletes de*  
*mesme l'une en chef & l'autre en pointe.*

## X.

Haliburton **Or**, on a bend **azur** betwixt three Boar-heads erased sable, als ma-  
 of Pitcur. ny Lozenges of the first.  
 Brand of **Argent**, on a bend sable, three mascles of the first, a chief of the  
 Baberton. second, charged with als many Spur-revells **Or**.

## XI.

Weston or **Gules**, on a bend sinister **argent**, three Crescents sable.  
 Waston, **Argent**, a bend sinister sable, twixt an annulet in chief **Gules**, and  
 Kay or Cay a Gryphon-head, erased in base sable, in his mouth a key **azur**.

## XII.

Wigmer. **Argent**, a bend sable charged with another waved of the first.  
 Elliot of **Gules**, on a bend engrailed **Or**, a baton, or (according to  
 Stobs. (some) a flute **azur**.  
 Elliot of **Gules**, on a bend **Or**, a flute of the Field.  
 Laringston

## CHAP. XIII.

## Of the FACE.

**T**HE Face is that honorable Ordinary, which by two Lyns traverses the Face  
 of the Shield, keeping the centre equally distant from both the Lyns, and  
 comprehends



comprehends a third part of the Shield. The *Italians* and *Latins* call it *Fascia*, or *Benda*.

The *English* writ it *Fesse*, and derive it from the loyns of a man; But *Fesse* is a *French* word, signifying the buttocks, which are much lower then the center, and therefore the *French* (*Bara* excepted) writ it still *face*, and it represents the Scarfe of a Warriour, *un Essharp, Colomb. Pag. 118.* and from bearing arg. a face *azur*, The first of the *Sharps* who came from *France* with King *David*, was call'd *Monsieur De l' essharp*, and by corruption *Sharpe*.

The face hes no diminutive in the *English* Heraldry, which I admire, seeing they assigne so many diminutives to other Ordinaries: but the *French* call little Faces, *trangles*, if they be equal in number; but *burels*, if they be unequal in number, as five or seaven: In our *Scottish* the Face is call'd a *Bar*, as in the Earl of *Perths* Arms, who is said to bear O. three Barrs wavé G.; those should be call'd Faces according to the *French*, and Fesses according to the *English*; and yet it appears that a Face of old was truly call'd a Bar, and it represents in its shape one of those Barrs which are us'd all over some doors; and therefore the *Latine* Authors call it *Verris*, *Skinner verb.* Bar. As also the name of *Dempster* carry a Sword arg. surmounted of a Bar Or; to show that they were heritable *Dempsters*, who are criminal Officers; and therefore carry a Sword for power in criminals, and it is call'd *Fus gladii*: and because the *Dempster* us'd to stand at the Bar, and pronounce the Verdict; therefore they got the Bar; and this Ordinarie does in effect represent in its shape the Bars, which ly alongs in Judicatures.

The House of *Austria* carry G a Face arg. because *Leopold* a Duke of *Austria* in the first Battel of the Holy War had his Coat, which was Cloath of Silver, so covered with blood, that it was all red, except that part which his Scarfe covered, which remain'd still of its native colour: this shoves that this Ordinarie represents the Scarfe, and shows why it is given by *Heralds*.

When the Bar is above any Charge, so that the Charge in so far is not seen; we say he carries V. G. a Sword surmounted of a Bar, as *Dempster* does.

## CHAP. XIV.

### Of the CHEVERON.

A Cheveron is an ordinar *French* word, signifying a couple; by *Vitrui.* in *Capreolus*, and therefore this Ordinar represents a couple in its Shape, fig. 1. by the *Latine* now it is call'd *signum* or *cantherium*; by the *Italian*, *capriolo* or *cavilesto*, and is given by *Heralds* to such as have supply'd their Prince, Countrey, or Family: and thus the *Hepburns* carry G on a Cheveron arg. two Lyons pulling at a rose: the reason of which was that when the *Scots* were near beat at the Battel of two Brothers of that name came in with a fresh Supply and recovered the Battel; (as *Holins. head* also confesses) for which they got the Cheveron, to signify the Supply they brought, the two Lyons to represent the two Brothers, and that they were *Scots* pulling at a Rose, which is the Arms of

England. As also *Robertson* of *Struan* got a Cheveron added to his Shield, for taking *Graham*, who kill'd King *James* the First; but he has not us'd it of late, because he thought it a mark of Cadency. *Leigh* sayes, That a Cheveron represents a womans attire for her head; but the conjecture is very groundless, and proceeds from want of French, and for the same want of French some use to say, a Cheveron rompé, for a broken Cheveron, which is in French, *un cheveron rompu*, or *brisé*. *Spelman* well observes, That it is given to men for compleating, and having brought any great design to perfection, since the putting on of the couple shews the work to be compleated: And therefore the Greeks us'd to say, *κολοφωνα επιτιθηται*. It comprehends also the third of the Shield, and the reason why a Cheveron is taken broken in its top, is because the Principle House was ruin'd and sold, and therefore the Cadets, to show that they are fallen from the original height of the Family, take the Cognizance brui'd in its top.

If there be more Cheverons, they are call'd Cheveronells, of which *Leigh* and all the English write, that there can be three in a Field; but the French say three Cheverons, and why not three Cheverons as well as three Bends, Bars, &c. the French mark 1. 3. 4. or 5. Cheverons at pleasure, and in this, as in many other things we follow the French: For the *McLellans* bear, Or, two Cheverons fable.

A Couple close contains the fourth part of a Cheveron, and are not born but by pairs, except there be a Cheveron betwixt them.

If the Cheveron be turn'd down with the point to the base, it is call'd a Cheveron inverted.

If two Cheverons be joyn'd together, the English call them Brazed from the French word *Bras*, as I conceive, which signifies Arms, because they are interlac'd as Arms; the French, *accrochete*.

The description of the PLATE belonging to the 14. Chapter.

I.

Fochhart.  
Tailzefer.  
Maisteron  
of Park-  
milne.  
Lidder-  
dale of St.  
Mary Isle.

Argent a cheveron fable,  
Ermine a cheveron Gules,  
Argent a cheveron Gules, and chief azur.

Azur a cheveron Ermine.

II.

Ker Lord  
Jedburgh.  
Longlands  
of that ilk.

Gules on a cheveron argent, three mollets of the first.

Argent on a cheveron Gules, three mollets of the first.

Hepburn.

Gules on a cheveron argent, a rose betwixt two Lyons (or Lyon cells as some will have it) combatant of the first.

III.

Branch.  
Bannatine  
of Keams.  
Elphing-  
ston Lord  
Elphing-  
ston.

Argent a cheveron fable, betwixt three mollets Gules.

Gules a cheveron argent, betwixt three mollets Or.

IV.

Argent a cheveron fable, betwixt three Boar heads erased Gules armed of the first.

Argent

I



2



3

P 38.



4



5



6



7



8



9



10

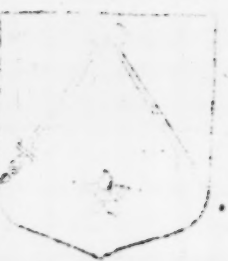
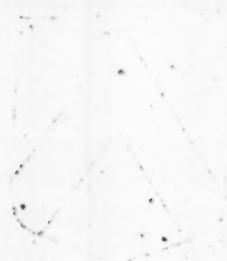


11



12







Cochran  
Earl of  
Dundonald  
Nisbet of  
Dean.

Argent a cheveron Gules, betwixt three Boar-heads erased azur, armed and langued of the first.

Argent a cheveron Gules, betwixt three Boar-heads erased sable.

V.

Sempill  
lord Sempill

Argent a cheveron checkie Gules and of the first, betwixt three Bugles sable, garnished as the second.

Howston  
of that ilk.

Or, a cheveron checkie sable and argent betwixt three martlets (or kaes) of the second.

VI.

Wedder-  
burn of  
Easter-  
Powrie.  
Brown of  
Colstoun.

Argent a cheveron betwixt three roses Gules.

Gules, a cheveron betwixt three Flowers de lis Or.

VII.

McLellan.

Or, two cheverons sable.

Pakston.  
Carruthers  
of How-  
mahs.

Or, two cheverons sable, and three mollets in pale Gules.

Gules two cheverons engrailed, betwixt three Flowers de lis Or.

VIII.

Musket.  
Chiefly of  
Kerfwell.

Ermine two cheverons Gules.

Gules, a cheveron voided betwixt three cinquefoils Or.

Main of  
Lochwood

Argent a cheveron voided Gules betwixt three pheons in chief, and an Unicorns head erased in base sable.

Cowper of  
Gogar.

Argent a cheveron Gules surmounted of another Ermine, betwixt three laurel slips vert.

IX.

Pearson of  
Balmadies.

Argent two Swords cheveron-ways azur piercing a mans heart in chief proper, and in base a cinquefoil of the second.

Pearson of  
Kippen-  
rois.

Argent, two daggers azur, the pomells divided in chief, and the points conjoined, piercing a mans heart in base proper, in the honor point a cinquefoil sable.

X.

In French, *de sable au cheuron d'argent brisé ou eslaté par le haut*. i. e. Sable a cheveron argent, burst or split on the top: by Syl. Pet. Sta. *Capreolus fractus*, *diminutus capite*, *mutilus*, &c.

XI.

Gules, a cheveron reversed argent.

XII.

Argent, three cheverons braised (or rather interlac'd one with the other) in base, a Sun in chief azur.

## CHAP. XV.

## Of the BORDUR and ORLE.

**S**hields had Bordurs for their ornament, and sometimes for their difference, as vestiments had fringes, and thence did the Bordur grow an honourable Ordinarie amongst Heralds: It possesses the fifth part of the Shield amongst the *English*, but the third amongst the *French*. An Orle is a little Bordur, from the *Latine* word *Orula*, which signifies a little Bordur; but both the one and the other are given to recompense such, as have given protection and defence: For the Bordur defends what is within it, and therefore *Scotland* got the Orle Flower deluc'd from the *French*, to recompense the assistance, the *French* got from the *Scots* in all the Wars: At which time, and for the same reason, the *Scots* got the guarding of the *French* King's body, which honour they retain to this day.

It is now us'd as a mark of distinction by Cadets, because they ought to defend their elder Brothers Family, as the Bordur defends the Shield.

All nations use few terms in describing Borders, except the *English*, who use very many, and such as are unnecessary, and have proceeded from affecting *French* words for terms of art: For if the Bordur be charg'd with dead things, it is call'd a Bordur entoire, as of Annulets, Besants, &c. which word is from the *French* word *entourer* (about) corrupted; this word is also improper; for all Bordurs go about the Shield.

If the Bordur be charg'd with Fowles, it is call'd by them *enalauren*; if it be charg'd with other beasts, it is term'd *enurny*; if with Flowers, Fruits, or Leaves, *verdoi*; and then the particulars, and their numbers are exprest, as *Verdoi* of eight if with furre, it is call'd *Purflew* generally, and then the Furr is specified, as he bears G. a Bordur purflew ermine.

The *French* say only, G. a Bordur Ermine, as also they say, he bears Or, a Bordur of 8 Pigeons.

If the Bordur be of moe colours, it is said to be componed of such and such colours, when there is but one range of them: But if there be moe ranges, and these be counterly plac'd *chequer wise*, the Bordur is said to be compon'd, and counter-compounded.

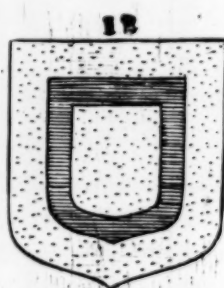
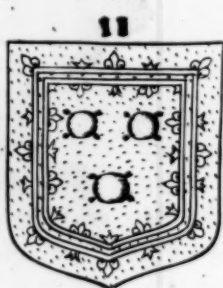
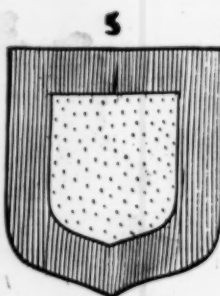
*Skinner* in his Dictionary thinks, that *enalauren* is a corruption of *inornatus*; but I think it comes from the *French*, who say, *un bordure en alerions*, to describe a Bordure of *martlets*, so that *enalauren* is the corruption of *enalerion*.

The *Fistier* is the *French* diminutive of a Bordur; but the *English* have no diminutive of it.

He translates likewise a Bordur purflew, *simbria acuta puta nam pourfiler is proflare, id est, aureo filo intexere*, so that *purflew* is rather a Bordur embroidered, than furr'd.

The Orle is an inward Bordur as in the figure 12. and the Tressure or *Tresheur*, as the *French* call it, is the diminutive of the Orle, and where there







There are two of these as in the Arms of Scotland, it is called a double tressure *tenia gemella*.

The description of the PLATE, belonging to the 15. Chapter.

I.

Wallace of Ellerslie.

**G**ules, a Lyon rampant argent within a bordur componed (according to the *English* gobbonated) azur and of the first.

Stewart Earl of Murray.

Or, a Lyon rampant within a double tressure counterflowed gules, a bordur componed azur and argent : quartered with the Coats of *Stewart* and *Randolph*.

Spence of Aberdeen. of old.

Argent, a Lyons head erased gules, within a bordur componed azur and of the first.

II.

Gray, Lord Gray. Mure of Caldwell.

**G**ules, a Lyon rampant within a bordur engrailed argent.

Argent, on a fesse azur, three Mollets of the first within a bordur engrailed as the second.

III.

Azur, a bordur with these words, *AVE MARIA GRATIA PLENA*.

IV.

Andrada in Spain.

Azur, on an Orle Or, eight decrescents of the first, all within a bordur argent, charged with four Lyons rampant gules. Or according to others, azur, within two bordurs, the outmost argent charged with four Lyons rampant gules, the inmost Or, of 8 decrescents as the first.

V.

Randell. Campbell of Aberuchill.

Or, a bordur gules.

Or, a bordur azur.

Gyronie of eight, Or and sable, a bordur imbatled vert.

VI.

Nairn of Strathuird one of the Lords of Session.

Per pale sable and argent, on a Chaplet, four quarterfoiles counterchanged.

Nairn granchyld to the old Nairns of Sandford.

Per pale sable and argent, on a chaplet four cinquefoils all counterchanged.

Nairn now of Sandford.

Per pale sable and argent, on a chaplet four Mollets counterchanged.

This by the *French* is termed *un orle rond*.

VII.

Argent, an orle gules, and in chief 3. Martlets sable.

VIII.

Rutherford.

His Royal Majesties coat as King of Scotland

Or, a Lyon rampant within a double tressure counterflowed (with flowers de lis) gules, armed and lingued azur.

IX.

Kennedy Earl of Cassilis.

Argent, a cheveron gules, betwixt three Cross Crosslets fitch ed sable, within a double tressure counterflowed of the second.

M

Gules

Fleeming  
Earl of  
Wigton.

Gules, a cheveron within a double tressure counterflowed argent: quartered with the Coat of *Frazer*, being, azur three frazes argent.

## X.

Lyon, Earl  
of Kinghorn

Argent, a Lyon rampant within a double tressure counterflowed azur, armed and lingued gules.

Buchanan  
of that ilk.

Or, a Lyon rampant sable, armed and lingued gules within a double tressure counterflowed of the second.

## XI.

Randolph  
sometime  
Earl of  
Murray.

Or, three Cusheons within a double tressure counterflowed gules: now born by some of the name of *Dumbar*, and by *Stewart* Earl of *Murray*.

Seaton of  
Winton.

Or, three Crescents within a double tressure counterflowed gules: quartered with the Coat of *Cumming*, azur three garbs Or.

Murray  
Marquess  
of Athol.

Azur, three Starrs within a double tressure counterflowed argent, quartered with the Coats of *Athol* and *Stewart*.

## XII.

Landell.  
Landell of  
Coule.

Or, an Orle azur now born in the atchievement of the Earl of *Hume*.

Or, an Orle indented upon the inner-side azur.

## CHAP. XVI.

## of the CROSS.

**T**He Cross has been in great esteem, since our Saviours death did make it so venerable amongst Christians; for the *Egyptians* did engrave it upon the breast of their god *Serapis*: And *Calius Rod* teaches us, That the ancient, Philosophers and Mathematicians did highly esteem that Figure. But that which made this Ordinare so considerable in Heraldry, was the expeditions unto the Holy-lands, and the Holy-war; for both the Pilgrims after their Pilgrimage took the Cross for their Cognizance, and the Ensigne of that War was the Cross; And therefore these Expeditions were call'd *Croissads*: And in these Wars, the *Scots* carry'd St. *Andrews* Cross argent, the *French* a Cross arg. the *English* a Cross Or, the *Germans* sable, the *Italians* azur, the *Spaniards* gules, as *Colemb.* observes. Thus *Montmorancy* carry the Cross, because they were the eldest Christians amongst the *Gauls*; and the Dukes of *Savoy*, because they did assist the *Rhodes* against the *Turks*: And the *Sibald*, who are come from *Sabaudia*, carry the Cross, because *Savoy* or *Sabaudia*, from whence they came, carry'd the Cross; for *Sibandas* or *Sibaldus* is but the corrupted name of *Sabaudus*. Before the Holy War, the Cross was blazon'd four Cantons or Quarters.

It has several Denominations, according to the several Persons, who did originally bear it: Thus the Cross of *Calvary* is long in the Pale, and short in the Arms, fig. 8: A Patriarchal Cross (or a Cross of *Lorraine*, because *Lorraine* wears it) as in the fig. 7: A Cross of *Maltha*, is that which is born by the Knights of *Maltha* for defending the Christian Religion, fig. 19.

A Cross Croslet, is that which has all corners of it crossed as is the fig 9.  
A Cross Patee, is that which has large Extremities, though they be not fimbriated or doubled, as *Guilims* alleadges, pag. 90. A Cross fitched, is that; whose lowest point is sharpn'd, and fit to be fixed in the Earth, as in the figures 11. and 12. Fitched comes from *Fichée*, which signifies fixed in the French Language; but the writing it *fitchee* with a *t* is the Errour: But such words though unnecessary, vex the Reader to purpose: and therefore it were better to say, a Cross fixable; and for the same reason it were better to say, a Cross crouch-wise, than to say, a Cross potent, or potence: For a *potence* signifies a crouch in the French, but *potent* and *potence* are the same terms: Nor could the French understand their own terms in those Books.

I cannot here pass by a ridiculous remark made by *Upton* an English Writer, otherwise learned, the reading of whom might have possibly occasion'd some mistakes, *Nota, quod ista cruces non sunt propriè signa, sed differentia signorum. Quare dic quod Rex Haraldorum videns aliquem cupientem portare arma, ignorans aliquam bonam, vel malam conditionem in eo, vel proprietatem, debet assignare sibi de crucibus supradictis, quam crucem portare, signat portantem non habere aliquam causam, vel conditionem secundum quam possent sibi arma assignari, sed signant hominem brutalem.*

The reason of Crosses fitched (or fixable, as I term them) was that the primitive Christians did always carry crosses with them as marks of devotion; and when they settled themselves in their journey at any place for devotion, they fixt these portable crosses in the ground.

## CHAP. XVII.

### of the SALTIR.

THE Saltir *crux transversalis seu decussis*, is a Saint Andrews Cross; and is very ordinary in Scotland, because St. Andrew was our patron Saint; for St. Andrew appeared to *Achasius* our King upon that Cross, when he fought against the Picts. It was of old one of those Instruments which were us'd as Ladders, to scale the walls of Towns; and therefore it is call'd *sautoir* by the French, from *sauter* to leap, because it did help the souldiers to leap over walls: The English write *saltir*, but I know no reason for that word: the former reason has in my judgement occasion'd that the Saltir is with us; and all other nations born ordinarily engrail'd, or ragg'd, as we call it, because the Souldiers us'd to cut so those trees, for helping them to climb, and to support their feet or hands, upon its nicks.

Upon the account, that the Saltir is a St. Andrew cross, therefore the *Andersons* carry ar. a Saltir engrail'd sable betwixt four stars gules.

When five of any thing, as leaves, beasts, &c. are born like a cinq, they are said to be born in Saltir, because of its shape, from the agreement of a cinq; and Saltir in their shapes: And by the *Italians* it is call'd *figura, a forma della lettera, X.* and what we call Saltir-wise, they call *incrociato a foglia della lettera X.* and we in Scotland use the word Saltir, or St. Andrews equally oft; because the Saint Andrews Cross is one of the Badges of our Nation.

The description of the PLATE belonging to the 16. and 17. Chapters.

The Latine terms of most of the Crosses following, are set down as Syl. Pet. Sta. Upton, and others have them.

## I.

**A** Plain cross; this is call'd, *Crux simplex & plana*.  
Or, a cross gules.

Corby.  
Bannaryne  
of Corhouse  
Rind.  
Argent a cross betwixt four Mollets azur.

Ermine, on a cross gules, a crosslet fitch'd Or, and in the sinister quarter argent two Mollets azur.

Guthry of  
that ilk.  
Argent, a plain cross sable quartered with the coat of Cum-  
ming.

## II.

A cross engrailed. *Crux styata, cannaliculata, seu crispata*, By some  
*Ingradata*. By *Dion in materno*, *απιδας της στυλινωιδους*.

Rait of  
Hallgreen.  
Sinclair of  
Rossan.  
Or, a cross engrailed sable.

Argent, a cross engrailed sable. *Sinclair* Earl of *Caithness* bears  
this cross over all dividing his other coats. *Sinclair* Lord *Sinclair*  
bears the same in an Inescutcheon, others of that name gives, this  
cross azur.

Aiton of  
that ilk.  
Argent, a cross engrailed betwixt four Roses gules.

## III.

A cross waved. *Crux undosa*.

Sinclair of  
Olbster.  
Argent, a cross engrailed on the outter, and waved on the inner side  
sable.

Glendin-  
ning of  
that ilk.  
Quarterly argent and sable, a cross parted per cross indented, coun-  
terchanged of the second and first.

## IV.

A cross Raguled. *Crux arbori similis que decussis ramalibus undique  
asperatur, vel Crux truncata, seu undique asperata*.

## V.

A cross voided. *Crux secta introversim, seu perforata*. It is said to  
be voided, when the Field appears throughout; but if it be of ano-  
ther colour or mettall, It is said to be charged with another of such  
a colour.

## VI.

A cross potent. *Crux patibulata*. The French call this, *la croix  
potancee*.

Miller.  
Butter of  
old.  
But now  
Butter of  
Gormack  
gives.  
Argent, a cross potent azur, betwixt four mens hearts proper.

Argent, a cross potent sable, betwixt four mens hearts proper.

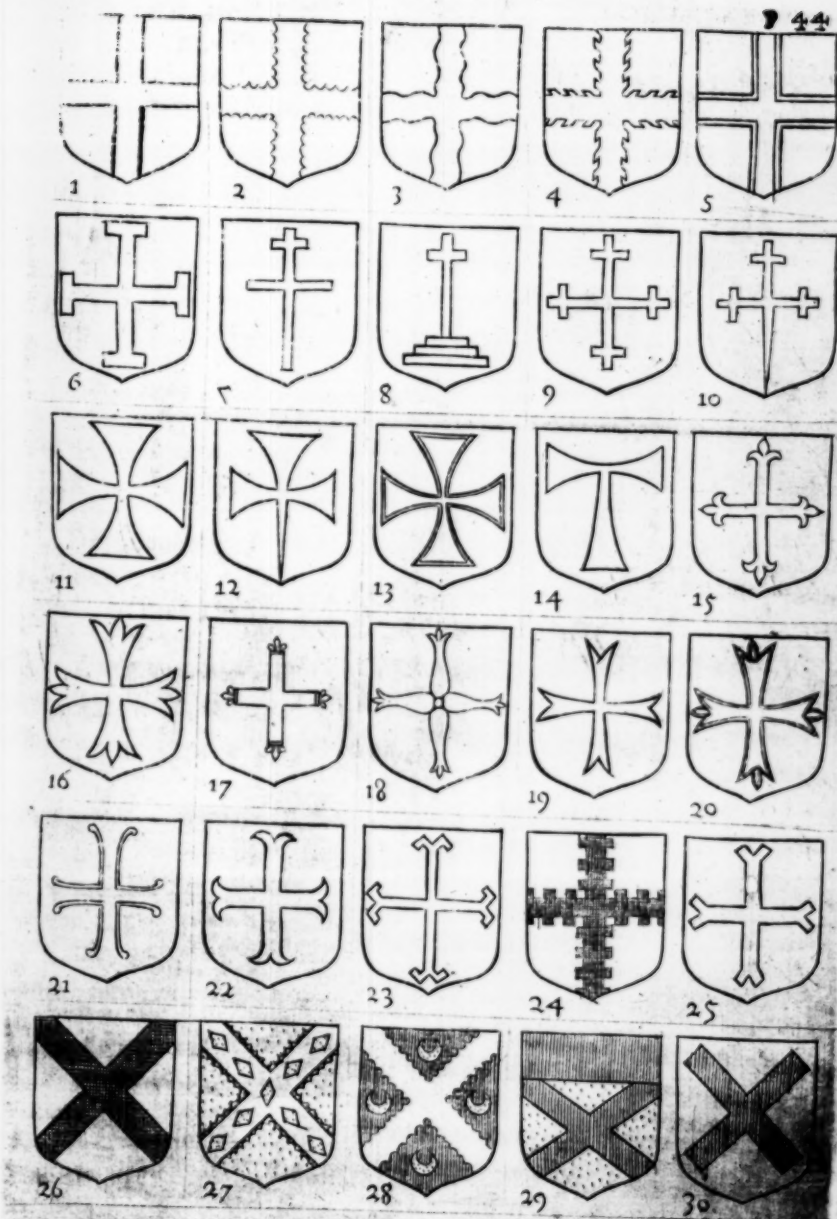
Argent, a plain cross sable, twixt 4 hearts.

## VII.

A cross patriarchal. *Crux patriarchalis*, or as some call it, The cross  
of Lorrain.

## VIII.







VIII.

**A cross calvary.** This cross by *Morgan* pag. 8. is set upon three degrees or steps.

IX.

**Crosslet.** *Crux recruciata, seu cruciata.*

*Spalding.* Or, on a cross azur, five cross-crosslets of the first.

Argent, a cross-crosslet gules, on a chief azur, a Mollet in the dexter canton of the first.

X.

**Cross crosslet fitched.** *Recruciata cuspidata, vexillaris, or according to Upton, cruciata, figitiva.*

*Mar.* Azur, a bend, betwixt six cross-crosslets fitched Or. This is quartered with the coat of *Areskine* by the Earl of *Mar*.

*Robertoun of Carnock* Argent, a cross-crosslet fitched sable: quartered in the second place with gules, a cross helmet argent.

XI.

**Patée.** *Crux patula ad scapos, seu crux patens.*

*Bennet.* Gules, a cross patée Or, betwixt three Mollets argent.

*Davison.* Gules, three crosses patée argent;

*Auchinhuiff.* Azur, three crosses patée argent.

XII.

**Patée fitched.** *Crux patula deficiens in cuspidem oblongam, seu cuspidata.*

*Lordchein of old.* Gules, a bend twixt six crosses patée fitched Or.

*Chein of Straloth.* Azur, a bend argent twixt six cross patée fitched Or.

*Bennet aliter.* Gules, a cross patée fitched argent, issuing out of the base undie Or.

XIII.

**Patée fimbriated.** *patula fimbriata.*

XIV.

**Tau, or cross of St. Antony.** *Crux Sancti Antonii.*

XV.

**A cross florie.** *florida.*

*Ansty of Dolphington.* Or, a cross florie gules.

*Fletcher of Salton.* Sable, a cross florie betwixt four Escallops argent.

XVI.

**A cross patonce.** This is called by the *English*, a cross patonce, and by *Colomb*. pag. 142. *Croix enhendée.*

*Milne.* Argent, a cross patonce gules, betwixt three Mollets sable.

XVII.

**A cross fleurie.** according to *Morgan*, and by some, *patens florida*, But *Colomb*. pag. 136. calls it, *Croix flowerdelisée.*

XVIII.

**A cross avelane.** *avellana*, the ends thereof resembling the husk of a Filbert nut.

XIX.

**A cross anchored.** *anchorata*, But *Colomb*. calls this, The cross of *Maliba*, or a cross patée of eight points: and that Cross which the *French* call a cross anchored, is much like to that figure 22. called by *Morgan*, *Molin*.

## XX.

A crosse patonce voided, *florida*, *perforata seu introscissa scissa*.

## XXI.

A crosse *sarcelle* or *resarcelle* by Morgan; by Upton pag. 219. termed *dupla partita florida*: but that which the French call *croix rescellée Colomb.* pag. 138. differs much from this.

## XXII.

A cross *moline*, according to Morgan; by Upt. *mollendinaria*: but by the French as is already said, *Croix ancrée*.  
Colvil lord  
Colvil of  
Ochiltry.  
Sibbald of  
Rankellor  
Argent, a cross *moline* within a *bordur azur*.

## XXIII.

A cross *milrine* by the English.

## XXIV.

A crosse *crenelle* or *imbarled* on both sides, *undique pinnulata*, by the French *crenellée & bastillée*.

Auchinlek  
of Balman-  
no.  
Argent, a cross counter-*imbarled* *sable*.

## XXV.

A crosse *furchie*, *furcata*.

There be many other kinds of crosses little differing in forme from some of these before mentioned, but none of them are in use in Scotland.

## XXVI.

A cross of St. Andrew, the Patron of Scotland, by some termed a *faltir*, *Crux Sancti Andree decussis, seu crux decussata*.

Maxwell. Argent, a St. Andrews cross *sable*.

Litle. Sable, a St. Andrews cross *argent*.

Colquhoun. Argent, a *faltir* *ingrailed* *sable*.

Powrie of Wood. Argent, a *faltir* *ingrailed* *gules*, surmounted of another Or, betwixt four *Bugles* *sable*.

Cocksholm. Or, a *faltir* *verrey*.

Betson of Contle.

Dalrymple

of Stair,

now Pra-

sident of

Session.

Carle of

Fordel-

carle.

## XXVII.

Or, on a St. Andrews cross *azur*, nine Lozenges of the first; This ought to be an plain crosse, and not *ingrailed* as in the Plate.

Argent, on a *faltir* *vert*, betwixt four crosse-crosslets fitched *gules*, five Crescents of the Field.

## XXVIII.

Kinnaird

of Inshure.

*Gules*, a *faltir* betwixt four Crescents Or; quartered with the Coat of Kirkaldy of Inshure being, *Gules*, three stars *argent*: The *faltir* should also be plain in this gentle mans bearing.

Mcferlan

of Kertone

Napeir,

lord Napeir

Argent, a *faltir* waved betwixt four roses *gules*.

Argent, a *faltir* *ingrailed* betwixt four roses *gules*.

Lennox of

Woodhead

Smyth of

Gibliston.

Argent, a *faltir* betwixt four roses *gules*.

Argent, a *faltir* *azur*, betwixt two Crescents in chief and base *gules*, and als many garbs in fesse of the second banded Or.

## XXIX.



XXIX.

Bruce of  
Clackman-  
nan.  
Bruce of  
Balcaskie  
Bruce of  
Newtrone  
Kirkpa-  
trick of  
Cloburn.  
Johnston  
Earl of  
Annandale

Argent, a saltir, and chief gules.

Argent, a saltir gules, and chief waved of the second.

Argent, a saltir gules and chief imbarled of the second.

Argent, a St. *Andrews* cross azur, on a chief of the second, three cufheons Or.

Argent, a saltir fable, on a chief gules, three cufheons Or.

XXX.

Currie.  
Gorran.

Argent, a saltir coupéd gules.

Argent, a sword in pale azur, hilted and pomelled Or, surmoun-  
ted on the point of a Moller gules, over all a saltir coupéd fable.

Richard-  
fone of  
Smeiton.

Or, on a fesse azur, betwixt a bulls head coupéd in chief, and a Gal-  
ly her oars erected saltir-ways in base fable, a St. *Andrews* cross  
argent.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of such FIGURES square and round as are only us'd in Heraldry

There are besides the Ordinaries many other figures, which are proper to He-  
raldry: and therefore I have insert them here next these; and before I  
begin to treat of the common Charge.

These are either round or square.

The round get from the *English* various names, according to their various  
forms, which I have here set down from *Guilims*.

if they be	{	1 Or,	{	1 besants,	{	the French word for aples.
		2 argent,		2 plates,		
		3 vert,		3 pomeis,		
		4 light blew,		4 hurts.		
		5 fable,		5 pellets or ogresses,		
		6 purple,		6 golpes,		
		7 tenne,		7 orenges,		
		8 sanguine,		8 guzes,		
		9 gules,		9 torseantes.		

But the *French* allow no such multiplicity, nor confusion of terms; and  
*Colomb*, sayes, *c'est plusost obscurcir la Science que l'éclaircir, c'est pourquoy*  
*ce ne scaurois approuver ces terms bigearres d'angleterre.*

The ordinar round figures approved by all Nations, are,

The *besants*, which were the money of *Constantinople*, and had their  
Name from that town, which was called *Bizantium*, and have been generally  
born of old by such as were at the Holy War; of late they are born by such  
as have been rais'd, by being Thefaurers or Customers: For these *besants*  
are still of Mettal.

If these Roundlets be of colour they are term'd, *torteauxes*, generally by the Scots and French.

If they be half Mettal, half colour, they are call'd *besant torteaux*, if the Mettal be in the highest place, or in the dexter side; if otherwise, they are called *torteaux besants*: This word *torteaux* is in *Latine* called *limba torta & rotunda* (round Cakes) and thence sprung the term *torteaux*: *Leigh* calls them *waftals*. It is given by *Chafsaneus conclus. 75.* as a Rule, That *besant* a numerantur usque ad octo, si excedant dicentur besantea. & tortella numerantur sicut besanta: That is to say, If the *besants* exceed six, you should say, *bestanted*, and need not specify their number.

If these Roundlets be shadow'd, they are call'd Bowles; and the first who bore these, was the Family of *Medicis* now Duke of *Florence*, because the first of that name, *Edward de Medicis*, who serv'd under *Charles the great*, kill'd *Mugel* a Giant, who wasted all about *Florence*, and murdered Passengers by a mace of iron, at which were hung five iron bowles. and did thereupon take five bowles for his Arms.

The four corner'd figures, are either Lozanges, which are exactly four squar'd *para-llelo grammata*, and are born by *Mathematicians*, and oftentimes are the symbols of exact Honesty, and Constancy; that being a figure whose right side is alwayes highest, *hornus quarratus, Chaf lib. 1. conclu. 75.* tells us, That *Lozangia facta sunt ad modum lozangiorum in vitriis.*

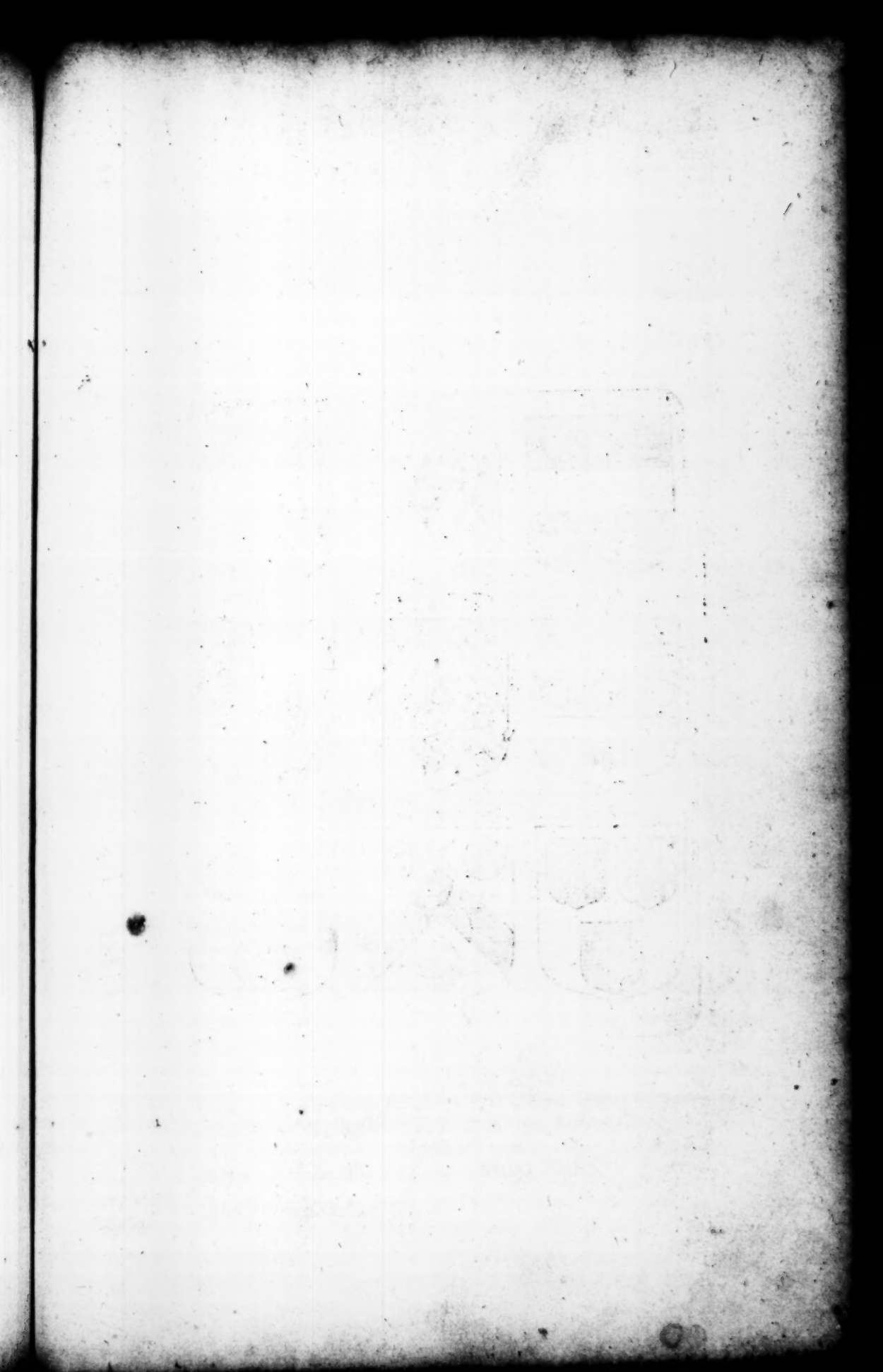
The *fusill* is longer, and has its highest and lowest angles sharper than the Lozanges: it was the form wherein women carry'd their Arms of old, and by the old shape of it, and the present name, it represents a Spindle: If there be many of these, then we say, *lozan'd* or *fusill'd*.

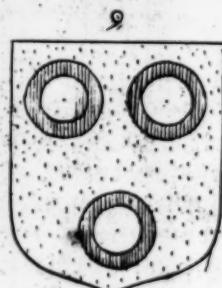
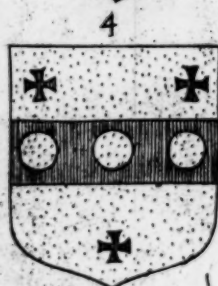
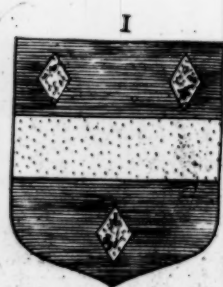
The *Macle* is also four square, but it is voided as in the fig. 3. Some think they resemble the meshes of a net, and if so, they must still be voided, as *Guilims* well observes, pag 317. and they signifie the Bearer to have been pollitick, and fit to take others in his net, as *Sir John Fern* observes; but if the *Macle* represents a M sh, why was it cut as a *Macle*? and therefore I do rather believe *Colomb* pag. 149. Who asserts, That these *Macles* were first used in the Arms of the House of *Rohan*, who chus'd them, because all the Carps, and Flints also of their Lands in the Dutchie of *Rohan*, are all markt with this Figure, which being a thing very extraordinary, and singular, gave occasion to them to use these in their Arms, and these Spots are called *Macles* in that Countrey from the *Latine Macula*: Whereupon the Dukes of *Rohan* have for their Motto, *Sine Macula, Macula*. In my opinion they look like *Mirrours*, and seeing the Name of *Purves* carries three *Macles*, and that their Name in *Franco* is *Purvoir*, I think these *Macles* represents *Mirrours* in their Arms.

The *English* call thir Figures *Macles*, without distinguishing whether they be voided or pierc'd; but if they be pierc'd round, the *French* call them *rustres*.

I have also set down the form of a *Fret*, which should consist of six pieces, if of moe, we say *Fretted*.

*Billets* are also four corner'd, but are longer in the sides, than at the ends; they represent a *Brick*, and therefore are call'd *Laterculus* by the *Latine* Herals: Some ancient Families bear these, to show the antiquity of their Families, as *Varreus* observes, for of old all houses were built of Brick. Some Families with us use them, to show their Original was from *England*, where brick tyles are much us'd.







I have added the Earle of Errol's Coat as an Example of *inescutcheon*.

The description of the PLATE, belonging to the 18. Chapter.

I.

Beton,  
Beton of  
Balfour.

A Zur, a Fesse betwixt three Lozenges Or.

The same quartered with the Coat of Balfour, Argent on a cheveron fable, an Otters head erased of the first.

Strang, of  
Balkalclic.

Argent, a cheveron ensigned on the top, with a crosse pateé betwixt three Lozenges fable.

Ogston, of  
that ilk.

Argent, three Lozanges fable, on a chief of the second, als many Lyons passant guardant as the first.

II.

Leith of  
Restalrig.  
Leith of  
Overbarns.  
Leith, of  
Leith-hall.

Argent, a Fesse fusilie fable (or five fusils in fesse)

Or, a cheveron betwixt three fusils azur.

Or, a cros croslet fitched fable betwixt three Crescents in chief, and als many fusils in base gules.

III.

Purves,  
Purves,  
now of  
that ilk.

Azur, on a Cheveron betwixt three Mascles argent; als many cinquefoiles Gules.

Azur, on a fesse betwixt three mascles argent, als many cinquefoiles of the first.

Weapont.

Gules, six mascles Or, 3, 2, and 1. quartered in the second place, in the archievement of Cockburn of Langtoun, with his paternal Coat argent, three Cocks Gules.

Wardlaw,  
of that ilk.

Azur, three Mascles, Or.

IV.

Mercer,  
Mercer of  
Adie.

Or, on a fesse, betwixt three Crosses, Pateé Gules, als many bezants.

Or, on a fesse, betwixt three Crosses, Pateé in chief Gules, and an star in base Azur, als many bezants.

Fountain,  
Hope of  
Craighall.

Argent, on a fesse azur, three bezants.

Azur, a Cheveron, betwixt three bezants.

V.

Meculloch,  
Meculloch  
of Myre-  
foun.  
Meculloch,  
of Pilton,  
Lyll.  
Lander-  
dale.

Ermin; a frett Gules.

Ermine, fretté Gules.

Ermin, a frett ingrailed Gules.

Gules, a frett Argent.

Sable, fretted Or.

VI.

Calender.

Sable, a bend betwixt six billers Or: This is quartered in the archievements of the Earles of *Etoulsburgh* and *Callender*.

VII.

Hay, Earl  
of Errol,  
Balliol.

Argent, three Shields (or *inescutcheon*) Gules.

Gules, an *inescutcheon* Or.

Q

Sable

Mcnaught  
of Kil-  
quharitic.  
Straiton  
of Low-  
rifton.

Sable, an *inescutcheon*, chekie argent and azur, betwixt three Lyons heads erased of the second.

Argent, four barrs imbatled azur, over all an *inescutcheon*, Gules.

## VIII.

Blair of  
Balthay-  
ock.  
Myrton of  
Cambo.

Argent, a Cheveron Sable, betwixt three *Torseauxes*, ( or three roundles ) Gules

Argent, a cheveron, betwixt three pellets, ( or three roundles ) Sable ) This may serve for roundles of other colours; of each of which, there want not instances amongst the Bearings of this Kingdom.

## IX.

Hutton.  
Egling-  
ton.

Or three annulets Gules.

Gules, three annulets or stoned Sapphire: quartered in the second place in the achievement of *Montgomery* Earl of *Eglington*.

## CHAP. XIX.

*Of living Creatures, Trees, Flowers, &c. and the General Laws of Heraldry relating to them.*

THEre are some things proper to Heraldry, as the honorable Ordinars, and of these I have treated particularly: but there are other things, which have only relation to Heraldry, as they are exprest as bearings in the Shields of particular persons; as *Planets, Meteors, Animals, Trees, Flowers*: And thus, all things may be here comprehended, and Heralds to swell their Books, treat of those, either to show why such things are born: (But since that depends upon the actions done by the bearers, that is rather the part of an Historian, than a Herald: But however in the second part of this work, wherein I have given an account of our Families and Arms, I have set down the reason of every Coat, as far as my enquirie can reach) Or else others make long discourses of the nature of the things born; but that belongs rather to a natural Philosopher, than to a Herald.

I am then resolv'd only to trouble my self with the general Laws to be observ'd in bearing these things, which I have reduc'd to these Rules.

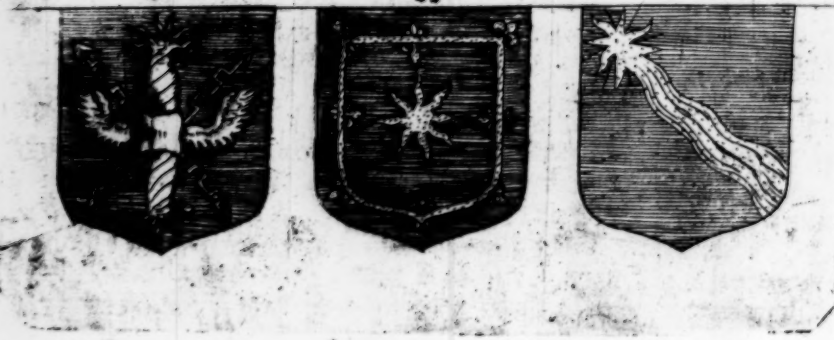
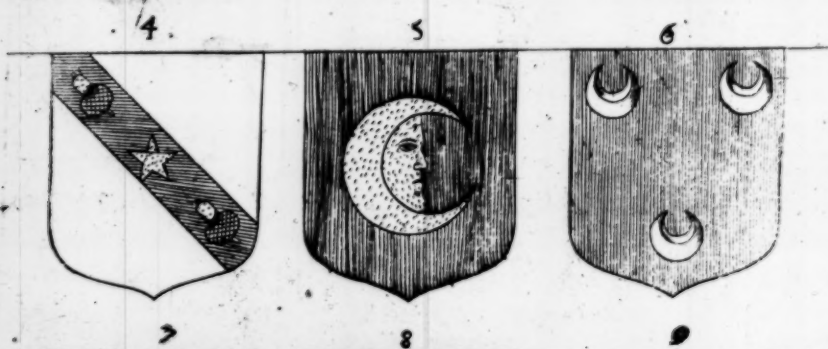
1. The first is, that every thing be plac'd in its natural form, if there be no special reason for doing otherwise. For nature is the chief model, and pattern of Art in all things, and Art only imitates Nature.

2. That if a rapacious creature is to be set down, it is to be exprest in the posture that is most devouring; because then it is persw'd to shew most strength: and thus a *Lion* is to be exprest, *rampant*, &c. *Art. de insig. num. 16. animalia fera debent exprimi in actu ferociori.*

3. Other creatures that are not wild and ravenous, ought to be exprest in their noblest position, as a *Horse salient*, a *grey-hound running*, &c.

4. *Creatures*







4. Creatures, that are remarkable for any posture, ought to be born in that posture, as a *Lamb passant*, because it is naturally simple; a *Serpent noué*, or circling in a knot, because it is remarkable for that forme.

5. All Creatures must be looking to the right side of the Shield, and must have their right foot first; Which things *Bartol* founds upon, *L. Qui clavum & item sciendum F. de adilit. edit.* Yet I found it rather upon the general opinion that men have, that the heart is in the right side, and that therefore the right side in man is strongest, and so he has made it the noblest side in all other things.

6. As the right side is nobler then the left, so the upper part is nobler then the lower: and therefore things that must look either up, or down, ought rather to be design'd looking upward.

7. But if two Creatures or things be looking to one another, then these Rules are not to be respected, *Bartol. num. 22.*

8. When beasts are to be painted upon banners, the noblest position is to look to the staff; because that is the support of the banner: If upon houses that have chimneys, the noblest position is to look to the fire, because generally the worthiest persons are plac'd next to the fire: if there be no chimney, the noblest posture is to be plac'd, looking from the door: if upon *Caparasons*, they ought to look to the head of the horse, or beast that bears them.

IX. If they be born to expresse a Historie, they are to be painted in the posture that best expresses the historie.

X. In some things custom has allow'd a peculiar position in Heraldry; which ought to be observ'd: as two Keys are to be born like a Saint *Andrews cross*, because the Keys born by the *Pope*, are so painted: A Sword is to be born in *pale*, because the Sword of Honour is so carry'd before Kings and Magistrats. But these postures, and the special terms are to be found in *Guilims*, *Carter*, *Morgan*, and others; and many of them may be known by the explication of the Coats here set down.

of PLANETS, &c.

I.

Ker, Earl of Lowthian, as an coat of Augmentation.

**A**Zur, the Sun in his glory. This is quartered with *per fesse gules and vert*, on a Cheveron *argens* betwixt three *mascles* in chief *Or*, and an Unicorns head etaled in *base* of the third, as many mollers as the first, be the name of *Ker*.

Gilchryst.  
Brownhill.

*Azur*, The Sun in his splendor, betwixt two *Crosses patée* fitch in chief, and a moller in *base argens*.

*Azur*, The Sun in his glory, betwixt three flowers *de lis* argent,

II.

Shaw, of ilk.

Argent, three Stars *Aur*.

Town, of Blairrone.

Argent, a fesse, betwixt three Stars *Aur*.

Murray  
Earle of  
Tillibardin.  
Murray of  
Philipshausch.  
Sutherland  
Aberbuthnot,  
Viscount of  
Aberbuthnot,  
Aberbuthnot,  
brother to the  
said Viscount.

Azur, three stars within a double tressure, counterflowed argent; now quartered in the achievement of the Marques of Athol.

Argent, an bugle sable, garnished gules, on a chief azur, three Stars of the first.

Gules, three Stars Or, quartered in the atchievement of Gordon, Earl of Sutherland.

## III.

Azur, a crescent, between three Stars argent.

Azur, a frazier, issuing out of a Crescent, betwixt three Stars argent.

## IV.

Murehead  
of Stanhope.  
Dic.

Argent, on a bend azur a mollet betwixt two accornes, Or.

Argent, a fesse waved azur, betwixt three mollets Gules.

One family  
of the name  
of Brown.

Ermine, on a chief Gules, three mollets argent.

Binning of  
Baird.

Argent, on a Cross azur, a Crescent betwixt four mollets of the first.

## V.

Delahun in  
England.  
Durham of  
Duntarvie.

Gules, an increfcent Or,

Azur, a Moon decrefcent proper.

Or, on a fesse azur, betwixt two Crescents: The upper inverted Gules, three mollets argent.

## VI.

Oliphant,  
Lord Oli-  
phant.

Gules, three Crescents argent.

Melvil,  
Lord Mel-  
vil.

Gules, three Crescents argent within a bordur of the second, charged with eighth Roses, as the first: quartered with argent, a fesse gules, be the name of Melvil of Raith.

Edmestone  
of Ednam.

Or, three Crescents Gules.

## VII.

Kathcart.

Azur, three Cross croselets fitched, issuing out of als many Crescents argent.

Monypenny,  
of Pitmillie.

Gules, three Cross-croselets fitched, issuing out of (or within) als many Crescents argent.

## VIII.

Bailzie of  
Lamington

Azur, nine stars Or, 3, 3, 2, and 1.

Bailzie of  
Jereword

Sable, the Sun in his glory, betwixt nine stars argent, three, two, three and one

## IX.

Pont.

Argent, a Rainbow proper.

## X.

Carnegie,  
Earl of  
Southesk,  
born for  
the Greth

Azur, Jupiters thunder-bolt in pale Or, inflamed at both ends proper, shafted saltir-ways, and winged in fesse argent.

Jupiters thunder-bolt winged as the former, but of old he gave one hand throwing the thunder-bolt.

XI. Azur,





4



5



6



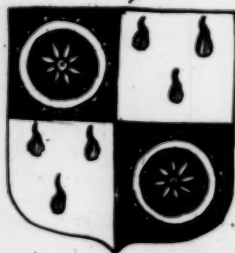
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XI.

Seaton, Earl of Winton, as an coat of Augmentation. Azur, a Star of eighth Rayes, within a double Tressure counterflowed Or: This he gave over all on an Shield of pretence; but has lately laid it aside.

XII.

Carr-wright. Azur, a Comet or blazing Star in the dexter corner, and streaming in Bend Or.

Of the Parts of a M A N.

Dalzel Earl of Carnwath Dalzel of Glenea. Sable, an naked man his arms expanded proper. The same, within a bordour argent:

II.

Gladstains of that ilk. Argent, a Savadge head coupéd distilling drops of blood; and thereupon a Bonnet composed of Bay and Hollin-leaves all proper, within an Orle of eighth Martlets Sable.

Gladstains of White-law. Edington of Balbar-tan. Argent, a Savadge head full fac'd, distilling drops of blood within an Orle of eighth Martlets Sable, a bordur invecked Gules.

Azur, three Savadge heads coupéd argent.

III.

Moir of Scotstoun. Argent, three Negrees heads coupéd proper with a ribban about the brow knit behind of the first.

IV.

Morieon. Azur, three Sarazen heads conjoyned in one neck proper, the faces looking to the Chief, dexter and sinister sides.

Morieon of Bognic. The same, with this difference, that the uppermost head was affixt by a wreath to the other two.

V.

Nevoiy of that ilk. Nevoiy now designed of Nevoiy, one of the Senators of the College of Justice. Sable, a Chevalier armed at all points, brandishing a Siniter aloft, and mounted on Horse-back argent.

The same, within a bordur Gules.

VI.

Aikman. Argent, a dexter arm issuing from the sinister-side, holding an Oak-tree eradicat and broken asunder near to the branches proper, betwixt a Crescent in the sinister Chief, and a wallet in the dexter base Gules.

Aikman of Cairnie. Argent, a sinister hand holding an oaken-battone paleways proper, surmounted of an bend engrailed Gules.

Agnew of  
Lochcow.Argent, three sinister hands coupé and crested in pale 2. and 1.  
Gules.

## VII.

Turner.

Two Coats quarterly, First table; a Catharin-wheel argent. Second argent, three *gut de sang*. (or drops of blood) proper. Third as the second, the fourth as the first.

## VIII.

Blackhal.

Gules, a dexter hand coupé fesse-ways, and thereon a hooded Falcon perched Or, on a chief argent three mollets of the first.

Neillson of  
Craigcaw.

Argent, three sinister hands tending to the sinister chief point Gules 2. and 1.

Neillson.

Or, an dexter hand holding an dagger betwixt three Hearts Gules.

## IX.

Naesmith.

Gules, a dexter hand coupé fesse-ways proper, holding a sword in pale argent betwixt two broken Hammers Or.

Naesmith,  
of Poltow.

Quarters the same with the Coat of Baird.

Hardy.

Gules, a dexter hand coupé, holding a dagger-point downward argent, and in chief two Spur-revels Or: Others give it a dexter-hand issuing out of the sinister-flank, holding a *Simier* in Pale.

## X.

Baine.

Sable, two Leg-bones in Cross argent.

## XI.

Rule.

Or, three Mens hearts within a bordur engrailed Gules.

Heart.

Gules, on a chief argent, three Mens hearts of the first.

Logan.

Argent, three nails (according to some arrows) fastned in, or parting a heart Gules.

## XII.

Birnie.

Gules, on a fess betwixt a bow and arrow in full draught in Chief, and three legs coupé at the thigh in base argent; a Lyons head erased Sable.

Bonyman.

Argent, an naked Savadge proper, shooting an arrow out of an bow Gules.

## Of four footed BEASTS.

## I.

Ogilvie.

Argent, a Lyon passant guardant Gules crowned Or: But now,

Ogilvie  
Earle of  
Airlie.

Argent, a Lyon passant guardant Gules, crowned with an Imperial Crown, and collared with an other open Crown Or.

Ogilvie  
Earle of  
Finlathor.Argent, a Lyon passant guardant Gules, crowned with an Imperial Crown Or: quartered with, argent a cross engrailed Sable by the Name of *Sinclair*.

Argent;



SI

I





Ogilvie of  
Boyne.

Argent, a Lyon passant guardant Gules; quartered with Edmiston,  
Or three Crescents Gules: and over all dividing the Coats a cross  
engrailed Sable, by the name of *Sinclair*.

Ogilvie of  
New-  
grange.

Argent, a Lyon passant guardant Gules crowned Or; within a  
bordur indented of the second.

II.

Mortimer  
McDowal  
sometime  
of Gallo-  
way.

Or, a Lyon Rampant Sable *degoutte*.

Azur, a Lyon rampant argent crowned Or; quartered in the at-  
chievement of the Marquess of *Douglas*.

Maitland,  
Duke of  
Lauder-  
dale.

Or, a Lyon rampant Gules, coupé in all joynts of the first.

III.

Chrich-  
ton, Earl  
of Dum-  
freis.

Argent, a Lyon Rampant Azur armed and langued Gules;  
quartered with azur, three water-buckets Or; by the Name of  
*Vallange*.

Dundas  
of that ilk  
Edgar.

Argent, a Lyon Rampant Gules.

Colonel  
William  
Urrie.

Sable, a Lyon Rampant argent.

Chambers  
now Bar-  
ron of Far-  
tas in  
France,

Argent, a Lyon Rampant Gules crowned, and chained Or.

descend-  
ed of  
Chambers

IV.

of that ilk  
in Scot-  
land.

Argent, a *demil-yon* rampant Sable, issuing out of a *fesse* with a  
*flower de lis* in base Gules, all within a bordour of the second.

Scot of  
Balweirie

V.

Badze-  
noch.

Argent, three Lyons heads erased Gules, langued azure.

Or, three Lyons heads erased Gules: quartered in the achieve-  
ment of the Marquess of *Huntly*.

VI.

Ross, Earl  
of Ross of  
old.

Gules, three Lyons Rampant argent, now born by the Laird of *Balua-  
gowan*.

Gleg.  
Hepburn  
of Hum-  
bie.

Sable, two Lyons counterpassant argent; collared Gules.

Gules; on a Chevron argent, a Rose betwixt two Lyoncells  
combatant of the first.

VII.

Guthrie  
of Halck-  
erton.

Or, a Lyon Rampant regardant Gules; quartered with the  
Coat of *Cuning*.

Scrimze-  
or, Earl  
of Dundie

Gules, a Lyon Rampant Or; armed and langued azur with a  
Sword in his dexter paw proper hilted, and pomelled of the Se-  
cond.

VIII.

Preston  
of old.

Argent, three Unicorn-heads Coupé Sable,

Preston  
now of  
that ilk.

Argent, three Unicorn-heads erased Sable; 1

Her Earl  
of Rox-  
burgh.

Vert, on a Cheveron betwixt three Unicorn-heads erased argent,  
also many Stars Sable.

## IX

Baird of  
Auchmed-  
den.

Gules, a Boar passant Or.

Baird of  
Newbyth,  
one of the  
Senators  
of the Col-  
ledge of  
Justice.

The same, and on a Canton Ermine, a Sword in pale proper.

Gordon  
Marquess  
of Huntly.  
Gordon  
of Pitlurg.  
Gordon of  
Rothie-  
may.

## X.

Azur, three Boars heads coupé Or.

The same within a bordur of the charge.

The same with a Saint-Andrews Cross in the Center.

Gordon,  
Viscount  
of Ken-  
mure.  
Hog of  
Bogend.

Azur, a bend betwixt three Boars-heads coupé Or.

Argent, three Boars-heads erased azur, armed Or.

## XI.

Forbes,  
Lord For-  
bes.

Azur, three Bears-heads coupé argent, muzzled Gules.

Forbes  
Lord Pit-  
sligo.

The same quartered with the Coat of *Frazer*.

Forbes of  
Tolquhon  
Forbes of  
Moni-  
musk.

The same quartered with the Coat of *Preston*.

Azur, on a Cheveron, betwixt three Bear-heads coupé argent,  
muzzled Gules, a Mans heart proper.

Sir Arthur  
Forbes,  
now Vis-  
count of  
Granaird  
in Ireland.

Azur, three Bear-heads coupé argent, muzzled Sable; above  
the Shield a Viscounts Crown, and over the same, on an Helmet  
befitting his quality, mantled Gules, doubled argent, and wreath  
of his Colours is set for his Crest, A Boar passant argent, over-  
spread with drops of blood; supported on the dexter by an Uni-  
corn Or, powdered with Ermine Sable; and on the sinister by a  
Dragon Ermine: With this Symbol, *Fax mentis incendium glorie*.

## XII.

Windra-  
hame.

Gules, a Ram passant argent.

Of four-footed BEASTS, and their several  
Parts.

## I.

Fullerton.  
Fullerton,  
of that ilk  
bears.

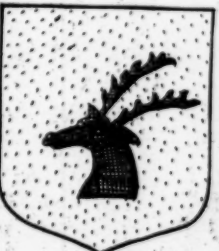
Argent, a fesse betwixt 3. Otters-heads erased Gules: But.

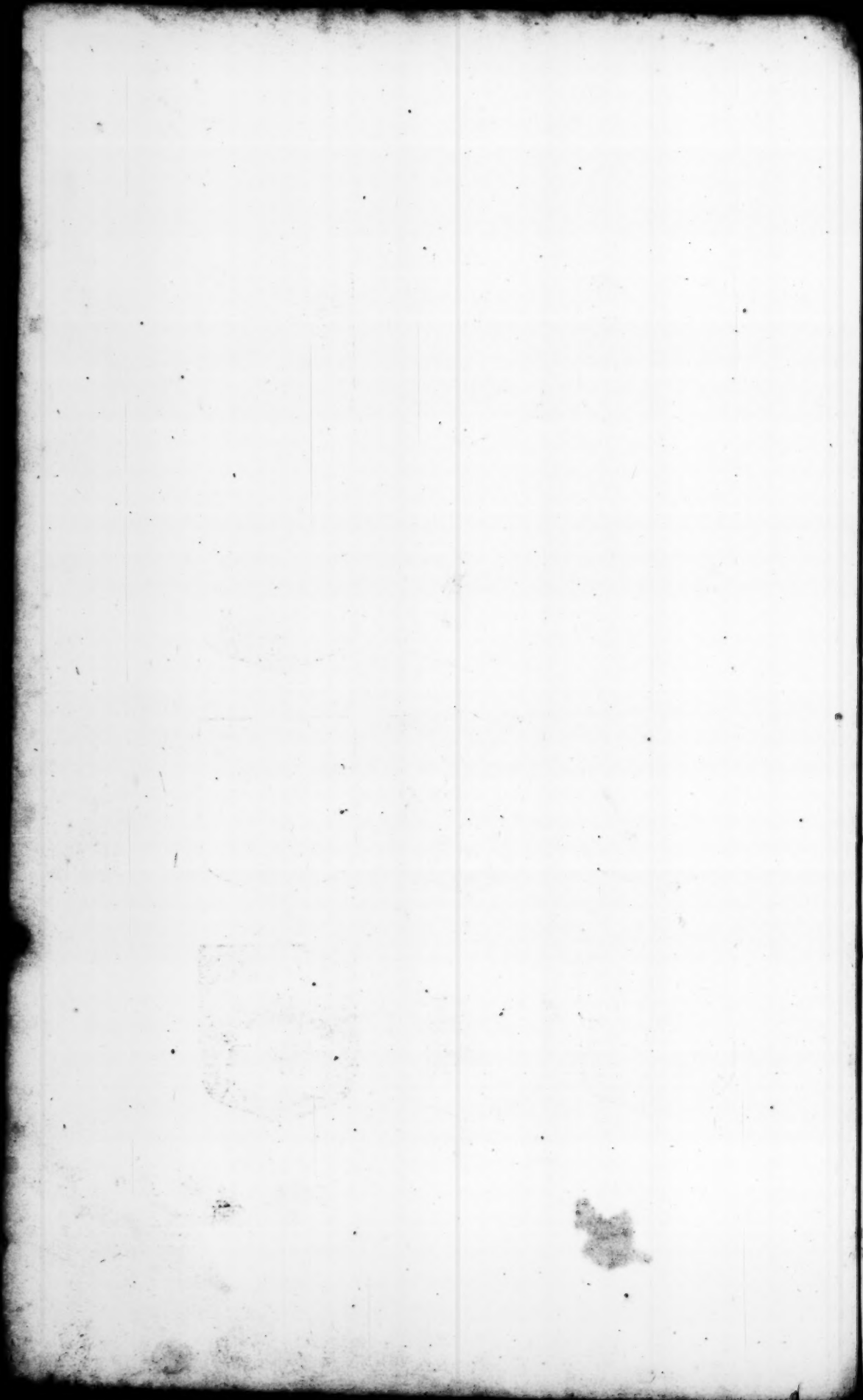
Argent, 3. Otters-heads erased Gules.

Balfour  
Lord of  
Burleigh.

Argent, on a Cheveron Sable, an Otters-head erased of the first.

II. Argent







I I.

Lething-  
toun.

Argent, a bend ingrailed Gules, betwixt two *Otters heads* coup-  
ed Sable: But other Books, especially the latest, gives the Coat of  
*Livingtoun* ( which it seems is all one with *Lethingtoun* ) of *Salt-*  
*coats*, argent, an bend ingrailed Gules, and in chief a bears-head  
crazed azur, muzzled of the second.

III.

Cleland  
of that  
ilk.

Azur, an Hare salient argent, with an hunting-horn about his  
neck Vert garnished Gules.

One of  
the Name  
of Forre-  
ster.  
Clay-hills  
of Inner-  
gowrie.

Argent, a Ratch hound current, betwixt three hunting-horns  
Sable.

Parted *per bend Sanguine* and *Vert*, two grey-hounds current  
bend-ways argent.

IV.

Lamb.  
Town of  
*Perth*, ali-  
as, St.  
*Johnstoun*.

Azur, the Holy Lamb carrying a staff and flag argent, and  
thereon a *Saint-Andrews cross* Gules.

Gules, an Holy Lamb passant regardant Staff and Cross argent,  
with the banner of *Saint-Andrew* proper, all within a double tressure  
counterfouled of the second: The *Escutcheon* being surmounted on  
the breast of an *Eagle* with two necks displayed Or.

V.

Calder of  
Asloun.

Or, a Stags-head coupéd, attired with sex-tynes on every horn  
Sable.

VI.

Mckenzie  
Earl of  
Seaforth.  
Sir Geor.  
Mckenzie  
of Rose-  
hauch.  
Porteous  
Calder of  
that ilk.

Azur, a Dears-head cabossed Or.

The same within two lawrel-branches disposed Orle-ways.

Azur, three Dears Heads cabossed Or.

Or, Hearts head cabossed Sable, attired Gules.

VII.

Ballenden  
Bellenden  
Lord  
Ballen-  
den.

Gules, a Bucks head coupéd Or.

Gules, an Hearts head coupéd and attyred with ten tynes, be-  
twixt three Cross-crosselets fished, all within a double tressure  
counterflowred Or.

VIII.

Mcgie.

Sable, three Leopard heads erased argent.

Liberton  
of that  
ilk.

Azur, a Leopards head erased Or.

IX.

Rae

Argent, three Roe-bucks in full course Gules.

Q

Vert,

Troup.

Vert, three bucks passant argent, attyred and unguled Or.

Torrie.

Argent, a horse passant proper furnished Gules.

## X.

Robert-  
son of  
Strowan.  
Robert-  
son of  
Newbig-  
ging.

Gules, three Woolf heads erased argent, armed and langued azur. Some of the old books give the Field azur.

The same within a bordur ingrailed of the second.

## XI.

Turnbul.

Argent, a Bulls head erased Sable.

Turnbul  
of bad-  
rule.

Argent, three Bulls heads erased Sable, armed Vert.

Veitch of  
Davick.

Argent, three Cows heads erased Sable.

## XII.

Schives of  
Muretown

Sable, three Cats A mountain passant in pale argent.

## of FOWLS, &amp;c.

## I.

Ramsay,  
Earle of  
Dalhousie.  
Carnegie,  
Earle of  
Southesk.  
Bickerton  
Panther  
of Pit-  
medden.

Argent, an Eagle displayed Sable.

Or, an Eagle displayed azur, armed and membred Gules.

Argent, an Eagle displayed Gules.

Or, an Eagle displayed Sable.

## II.

Maxwel,  
Earle of  
Nidsdale.

Argent, an Eagle displayed with two heads sable: but now, he gives the Eagle surmounted on the breast of an Inescutcheon argent, charged with a Saltire sable. And most of the Name gives only the saltire.

Archison  
of Goffe-  
furd.

Argent, an Eagle displayed with two heads sable, on a chief vert, two spur-revels Or.

Bargie of  
that ilk.

Azur, an Eagle with 2. heads displayed argent over all on a fesse Sable, two mollers of the second

Dunlop of  
that ilk.

Argent, a double Eagle displayed Gules.

## III.

Monro of  
Foulis.  
Sir Geor.  
Monro,  
Lieut. Ge-  
neral.

Or, an Eagle pearching on a helmet Gules.

The same within a bordur embatled of the second.

Gules







Elackhall. Gules, an hand issuing out of the sinister flank, and thereon an Hooded Falcon perched Or, a chief argent charged with three mollets azur.

IV.

Lawder of Halton. Argent, a Gryphon Saliant sable winged, beaked and armed Gules.

Lawder of Baile. Gules, a Gryphon saliant within a tressure counterflowed argent.

Forfyth of Tailzerton. Argent, a Cheveron engrailed Gules, betwixt three Gryphons Saliant Vert, armed and membered of the second.

V.

Mcgil of Rankillor. Gules, three Martlets argent.

Cairns. Argent, three Martlets Gules within a bordur Or.

Bounten of Kilbryd. Argent, three bounten birds proper on a chief azur a Sword fesse-ways of the first hilted and pomelled Or.

Kinneir of that ilk. Sable, on a bend Or, three Cannarie birds Vert.

Winton of Strickmartine. Argent, a Cheveron betwixt three Turtle-doves azur.

VI.

Cranston, Lord. Gules, three Crans Argent.

Cranston of Meckric. Gules, three Crans within a bordur invecked argent.

Fythie. Azur, a Cran argent.

Fin. Gules, a Cran without head argent.

VII.

Falconer. Or, a falcons head issuing out of a Mans heart proper, betwixt 3. mollets azur. But the Lord Halkertoun has changed this bearing lately.

Sir John Falconer. Or, a Falcons head issuing out of a Mans heart proper, betwixt 3. mollets azur, on a chief of the second alse many bezants.

VIII.

Cockburn of Langtoun. Argent, 3. Cocks Gules: quartered with the Coat of Weapon, Gules, 6. mascles Or, 3, 2, and 1.

Cockburn of Ormiston. Argent, a fesse chekie azur, and of the first, betwixt 3. Cocks Gules.

Ogill. Argent, on a fesse Gules, 3. Cocks passant Or.

IX.

Pacrisot. Argent, in nests Vert, 3. Pelicans feeding their young Or.

Craw-  
mond of  
Auldbar.

Azur, a bend betwixt two Pelicans in their nest feeding their young argent: in some old books azur, on a bend Or, 3. Pelicans vulned proper.

Ormiston  
of that  
ilk.  
Fenwick  
of that  
ilk.

Argent, three Pelicans vulned Gules.

Gules, a Phenix Argent in flames proper.

X.

Craw.

Parted *per* Cheveron embatled Vert and Gules, 3. Craws argent, *aliter* argent, a Crow feeding on a garb both proper.

Cornwal.  
of Bon-  
hard.

Gules, on a fesse argent, three Cornwall (or Cornish) Kaes sable beaked and membred of the first, betwixt also many Mollets Or.

Corbet.

Argent, a Raven (or Corbie) proper.

XI.

Norvell.

Sable, on a bend argent, betwixt two Cottises or, three Cornish Crawes of the first. Some call these fowls Martlets, and give them azur, as in the explication of the Plate of the bends.

XII.

Kilgour.

Argent, a Dragon with wings displayed within a bordur inwardly circular sable, charged with 3. Crescents of the first.

Brymer  
of Wester  
toun.

Or, a fesse Ermine, betwixt three Dragon heads erased Gules.

Seton Vis-  
count of  
Kingston,  
as an coat  
of augmen-  
tation.

Argent, a Dragon Vert spouting fire: quartered in the second place with the Coat of *Seaton*.

## OF FISHES.

I.

**A** Sea argent waved sable in French *Unemer d'argent ondoyée ou agitée de Sable*, and is the Coat of *Sadoc de Vencon chevalier de la Table Ronde*.

Craigdal-  
lic.

Argent, a Rock Sable betwixt three Fountains proper.

II.

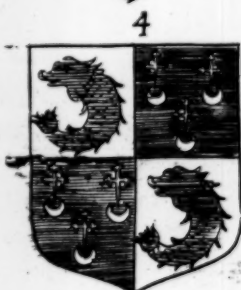
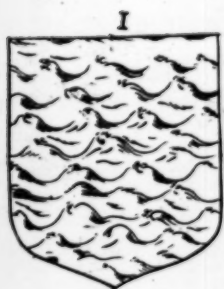
Meldrum.

Argent, an Otter issuing out of a bar waved sable; But,

Urquhart  
of Mel-  
drum,  
gives.

Argent, an Otter issuing out of a bar waved sable, crowned Or, as the Coat of *Meldrum*: quartered with the Coat of *Seaton* which is Or, three Crescents within a double tressure counterflowed Gules.

Argent







Meldrum, sometime of Fyvie. Argent, three Otters issuing forth of a bar wave sable: quarter-  
ed with the Coat of Preston.

Meldrum of Segie. Argent, three Otters heads coupéd Sable.

III.

Loch. Azur, a saltir ingrailed betwixt three Swans najant in a loch proper, 2. in fesse, and 1. in base argent.

Loch of drylaw gives. Or, a Saltir ingrailed Sable, betwixt two Swans najant in fess Undié (or in a loch) proper.

IV.

Monie-pennie of Pitmilly. Argent, an Dolphine najant azur: quartered with the Coat of Cathcart, viz. azur, three Crescents with as many crosse-crosselets fished, issuing out of the same argent: or azur, 3. crosse-crosselets fished with as many Crescents argent.

V.

Fisher. Azur, three Salmond najant fesse-ways in pale argent.

Garvie. Azur, three Fishes called Garvine-fishes najant fesse-ways in pale argent. The middlemost looking to the sinister, and the other two to the dexter.

The McDonalds. As the fourth in their achievements, parted per fesse waved argent. and vert in the center a Salmond najant proper.

VI.

Foreman of that ilk. Sable, a Cheveron Or, betwixt 3. Trouts hauriant argent.  
Foreman aliter. Azur, three Trouts fretted in triangle: One looking to the base, and two to the dexter and sinister chief argent: quartered with argent, an horse head coupéd sable furnished Gules.

VII.

The Royal company of fishing. Azur, an Imperial Crown, and under it two Herring in form of St. Andrews cross Or.

VIII.

Tarbet. Argent, three Turbets fretted proper, one fesse-ways looking to the sinister, and two to the dexter chief and flank.

IX.

Geddes of Rachin. Gules, an Inescutcheon argent, betwixt 3. Pyke or Geds heads coupéd Or.

Ged of that ilk. Azur, 3. Geds or Pyke hauriant argent.

X.

Pringle of Gallowrick. Argent, on a St. Andrews cross ingrailed sable, five Bicalops Or. This Pringle of Whitebank, as his representative bears.

R

Argent

Pringle of  
Torwood  
lie.  
Pringle of  
Stitchel.

Argent, on a Saltir engrailed azur, five Escallops as the first.

Azur, three Escallops Or.

## XI.

Mauil  
Earl of  
Panmure.  
Mauil Do-  
ctor of  
Medicine.

*Per pale* argent and gules, a Bordur of eighth Escallops counter-  
changed.

*Per pale* waved argent and Gules, a Bordur of eighth Escallops  
counterchanged.

Crab of  
Robslaw.

Azur, a Cheveron argent, betwixt two flowers *de lis* in chief,  
and a Crab in base Or.

## XII.

Hamilton  
of Hags.

Gules, a Salmond head coupé fesse-ways argent, with an an-  
nulet through the nose proper, betwixt 3. Cinquefoilles of the se-  
cond.

Sprottic.

Gules, three Salmonds (some say Trouts) hauriant paleways  
in fesse with a ring through each of their Noses argent.

---

OF TREES and PLANTS, &c.

## I.

Wood of  
Boning-  
town.

Azur, an Oak-tree accorned Or, growing out of a Mount in base  
proper, betwixt two Cross-crosselets fitché of the second.

Wood of  
Balbeig  
gives.

The Oak with two keys hanging on the dexter side azur, being  
fastened to one of the branches with strings Gules.

Wood of  
Craigie  
gives.

A Bugle Sable, hanging on the branches of the Oak fringed  
Gules, within a Bordur engrailed argent.

Wood of  
Largo  
bears.

The Oak tree, betwixt two ships under sail; and some of the  
Woods give the tree eradicated.

Forrest.

Argent, three Oak Trees Vert.

Myd of  
Craigie.

Argent, a Pine-tree eradicated proper with a bugle pendent upon  
one of the branches Or.

Winch-  
ester.

Argent, a Vine-tree growing out of the base leaved and fructed,  
betwixt two Papingoes endorsed standing at the foot, and feeding  
upon the Clusters all proper.

Mcgregor.

Argent, a fir-tree growing out of the middle base Vert, surmount-  
ed of a Sword in bend, bearing upon the point an Imperial Crown  
proper. Argent,



2



3



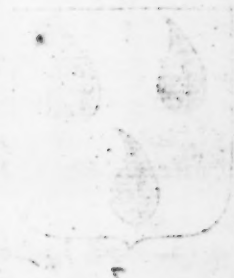
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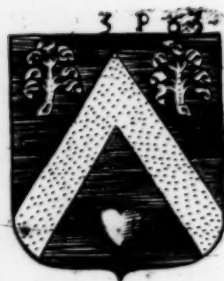
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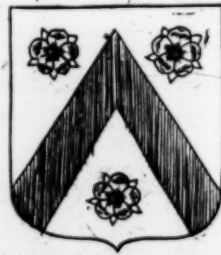
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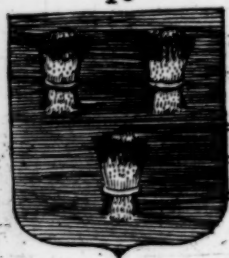
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12



## of Heraldry.

63

Calder-  
wood.

Argent, a Palm-tree growing out of a Mount in base proper, surmounted of S. *Andrews-cross* Gules, on a chief azur three mollets of the field.

### II.

Spot-  
wood.

Argent, on a Cheveron Gules, betwixt three Oak-trees Vert, a Boars head coupé of the field.

Mosman.

Azur, a Cheveron betwixt three Oak-trees Or.

Watson of  
Saughton.

Argent, an Oak-tree growing out of a Mount in base proper, surmounted of a fesse azur.

Walkin-  
shaw of  
that ilk.

Argent, upon a Mount in base, a grove of trees proper.

### III.

Scroggie.

Azur, a Cheveron Or, betwixt two Scrogs or starved branches in chief, and a mans heart in base argent.

Black-  
stock of  
that ilk.

Argent, three Trunks or Stocks of Trees coupé under and above 2. and 1. Sable.

Dalglish.

Argent, a Tree eradicated and lying fesse-ways vert, betwixt three Pheons azur.

### IV.

Fowles of  
Colling-  
ton.  
Lowis of  
Merchi-  
ston.

Argent, three Edock-leaves slipped 2. and 1. vert.

Argent, three Lawrel-leaves slipped vert.

### V.

Irwin of  
Drum.

Argent, three Hollin-branches, each consisting of as many leaves proper, banded together Gules.

Irwin of  
Bonshaw.

Argent, three Hollin-leaves slipped Vert.

### VI.

Ralston of  
that ilk.  
Aiken-  
head.

Argent, on a bend azur three accornes in the scéed or.

Argent, three accorns slipped vert.

### VII.

Sydecliffe.

Argent, a Flower *de lis* azur.

Broune of  
Colstome.  
Royal  
burgh of  
Dundie.  
Kello.

Gules, a Cheveron betwixt three Flowers *de lis* or.

Azur, a Pot of growing Lillies argent.

Gules, an fesse or, betwixt two Lillies slipped in chief argent, and an annulet in base of the second.

### VIII.

Argent.

## VIII.

Primrose. Argent, on a fesse azur, three Primroses of the Field.  
 Primrose of Carington. Or, a Lyon rampant Vert armed and langued Gules, over all on a fesse purple, three Primroses of the field.

Livingstone, Earle of Linlithgow. Argent, three Gellie-flowers Gules within a double tressure counterflower delised vert: quartered with the Coat of *Calender* being sable, a bend betwixt six billets Or, and over all on an shield of pretence, He gives the Coat of *Linlithgow*, viz. azur, an Oak-tree or, within a bordur argent, charged with eighth Gellie-flowers. *Livingston*, Earl of *Calender* gives the Gellie-flowers eradicated, and *Livingston*, Viscount of *Kilsyth* gives them slipped.

Wedderburn of Eastpoury Aiton of that ilk.

## IX.

Argent, a Cheveron betwixt three Roses Gules barbed vert.  
 Argent, a Cross engrailed betwixt four Roses Gules.

Cumming sometime Earle of Buchan.

## X.

Azur, three Garbs Or.

Riddel.

Cheap of Rossie.

Argent, a Cheveron gules betwixt three Ears of Rye slipped and bladed vert.  
 Argent, three Ears of Wheat slipped in fesse vert.

Hamilton, Duke of Hamilton.

## XI.

Frazer.

Gules, three Cinquefoilles Ermine: quartered with the Coat of *Arran*.

Azur, three Frasers (or frases) argent; These are Strawberry-leaves, but the Painters have of a longtime done them like to Cinquefoils, making no difference, which certainly is an error: They are the paternal bearing of the Lords *Salton*, *Lowis* and *Frazer*, and are quartered in the achievements of the Marquess of *Huntly*, Earles of *Wigton*, and *Tweddall*, and Lord *Pisligo*.

Wordie of Torbrecks.

## XII.

Argent, an hand issuing out of the dexter side holding an garland ensigned with an Imperial Crown proper, on a chief Gules two Thistles of the first.

Bayne Sheriff Clerk of Fyfe.

Azur, a Garb Or banded of the first betwixt three Thistles as the second. The Thistle is the Badge of the King of Scotland.

## Of Castles and Instruments of War.

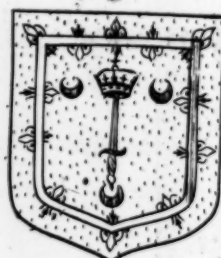
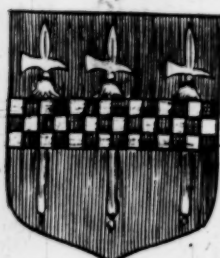
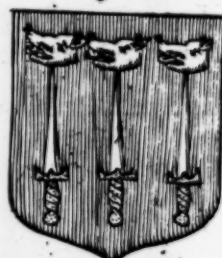
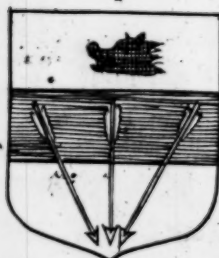
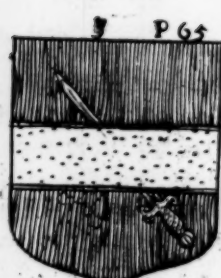
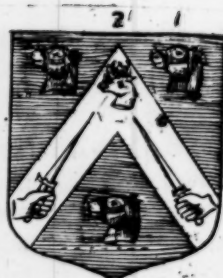
McLeod of that ilk.

Azur, a Castle argent Gates and Windowes Gules: But,

McLeod of the Lowes

Or, a Mountain azur inflamed proper, quartered now by Sir *George Mckenzie of Tarbet* with the *Mckenzie* armes. Sable,







Braig of  
Nether-  
Augu-  
harsk.  
Mcaben  
of Knock-  
dolian.  
Royal  
Bairn of  
Aberdeen

Sable, two barrulets engrailed betwixt alse many Towers treple towered in chief argent, and three Crescents in base Or.

Azur, on a Rock proper a Castle argent.

Gules, three Towers triple towered within a double tressure counterflowed argent. Several names of this Kingdom bear Churches, Bridges, Pillars, and such like for their Ensignes Armorial which I omit.

## II.

Lord Rae.

Azur, on a Cheveron betwixt three Bear-heads argent, muzzled Gules, a Bucks head betwixt two hands couped, each grasping a dagger proper.

Findlay.

Argent, on a Cheveron betwixt three Roses Gules, two Swords points downward, and conjoynd at the pomells of the first hilted and pomelled Or.

## III.

Dempster  
of Piel-  
ver.

Gules, a Sword in bend argent, hilted and pomelled Or, surmounted of a fesse as the third: quartered with the Coat of Abernethie.

A Family  
of the  
Name of  
Scrim-  
geor.

Gules, two Swords points downward crossing other Saltire-ways argent, hilted and pomelled Or, and a sinister hand couped in base pointing upward of the second.

Scheires.

Gules, three Swords in fesse pale-ways with their points downward argent, hilted and pomelled Or.

## IV.

Hatch-  
ion.

Argent, a fesse azur surmounted of three Arrows; The middlemost in pale, and the other two in bend with the points downward, and meeting in the base counterchanged of the first and second; in chief a Boars head erased sable.

Cuthbert,  
Provost of  
Inverness.

Vert, a fess engrailed betwixt four mollets argent, over all in pale, an arrow point downward Gules, feathered and headed of the second. The arrow is given here as a difference from Cuthbert of Castlehill chief of the name.

## V.

Stirling of  
Keir.

Argent, on a bend cottised and engrailed Vert, three Buckels Or; but of late they have given the bend engrailed azur, and sometimes engrailed sable.

Lellie,  
Earle of  
Ross.  
Lellie of  
Balquhan.

Argent, on a bend azur three Buckels Or, quartered with the Coat of Abernethy.

Argent, on a fesse azur three Buckels Or.

Lellie of  
Wardie.

Argent, on a bend azur betwixt two Laurel leaves slipped vert, three Buckels Or.

## VI. Gules.

## VI.

Skein of  
that ilk.

Gules, three daggers ( or Skeins ) pale-wayes in fesse argent pomelled Or, surmounted of alsie many Woolf-heads coupes of the third.

Skein of  
Fintray.

Gules, a Cheveron betwixt three Skeins argent, hefted and pomelled Or, surmounted of alsie many Woolf-heads coupes of the third.

## VII.

Toshauch

Gules, three Pole-axes in fess pale-wayes argent, surmounted of a fess checkie of the first and second.

Eccles of  
Kildonan.

Argent, two Halberts crossing other in saltire azur.

## VIII.

Elleis.

*Per bend finister* argent and gules, a hand coupes and grasping a Lance bend-wayes, bearing on the top thereof an helmet proper in the finister chief angle, a Spur-revel of the first, and in the dexter base a Horse-head coupes Sable,

Eccles of  
Southside

Or, three Helmets bavers open proper.

Rankine  
of Orchardhead.

Gules, three Boars-heads erased argent, betwixt a Lance issuing out of the dexter base, and an Lochaber-axe issuing out of the finister, both erected in pale of the second.

Robert-  
town of  
Bedly.

Gules, a Clois Helmet argent.

## IX.

Seaton of  
Barnes.

Or, a Sword erected in Pale, surmounted on the top with an Imperial Crown proper, betwixt three Crescents within a double tressure counterflowred Gules.

Patton of  
Kinaldie.

Azur, a Sword in pale argent, hilted and pomelled Or, betwixt three Crescents of the second.

Spalding  
of Ashin-  
illie.

Or, a two handed Sword in pale azur.

## X.

Wright.

Azur, three Broad axes argent 2. and 1.

## XI.

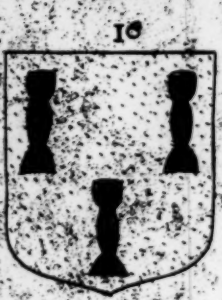
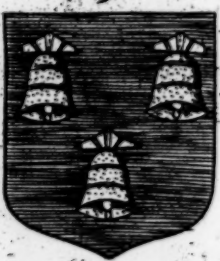
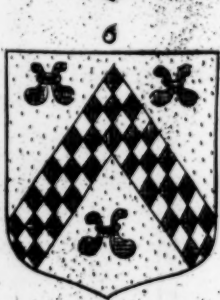
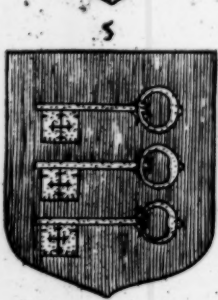
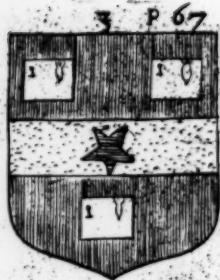
The Earl  
of Cath-  
ness by  
the Title  
of Cath-  
ness, as  
the third  
coat in  
his at-  
chieve-  
ment  
Crest.

Azur, a Ship under sail argent : And the same Earle for the first Coat, as representing *Spar*, sometime Duke of *Orkney*, bears Azur, a Ship at anchor, her Oars in Saltire within a double tressure counterflowred Or.

Azur, in the sea vert, a Ship in full course Or, Masts, Sails, and Tacklings proper flagged Gules.

Argent







Earle of  
Arran of  
old.

Argent, a Ship with her Sails trussed up fable: quartered in the atchievement of the Duke of *Hamilton*.

XII.

Mcintosh  
as the  
chief of  
the Clan-  
shattan.

Or, a Lumfad her oars erected in Saltire Sable, in chief a dexter hand coupéd fesse-ways, holding a mans heart palewayese (ac-  
cording to some a flower *de lis*, Gules. But *Mcintosh* has altered  
this, and gives now four Coats quarterly first Or, a Lyon ramp-  
ant Gules, as being come of *Mcduff*. Second argent, a dexter  
hand coupéd fesse-ways, grasping a Mans heart pale-ways Gules,  
Third, azur, a Boars head coupéd Or. Fourth Or, a Lumfad her  
oars erected in Saltire fable.

Lord of  
Lorn of  
old.

Argent, a Lumfad with her oars in action fable: now quartered  
in the atchievements of the Earle of *Argyle* and *Glenurquhie*.

Gallie.

Argent, an ark in the waters proper surmounted of a dove azur,  
bearing in her beck an olive-branch vert.

of Utensils, Crowns and others used in Armory.

I.

John-  
ston Earl  
of Annan-  
dale.

Argent, a Saltire Sable; on a chief of the second, three Cusheons Or.

Kirkpa-  
trick of  
Cloburn.

Argent, a *Saint Andrews Cross* and chief azur. The second charged  
with three Cusheons Or.

Marjori-  
banks of  
Bowbar-  
die.

Argent, a mollet (or rather a Spur-revel) Gules; on a chief fable  
a Cusheon Or.

Melvil,  
sometime  
of Carnbie

Or, three Cusheons Gules; each charged with a Crescent ar-  
gent.

The anti-  
ent Coat  
of Ran-  
dolph is  
now born  
by some  
families  
of the  
name of  
Dumbar.

Or, three Cusheons within a double tressure counterfouled Gules.

Sprewl of  
Coldoun.

Or, a Cheveron betwixt three purles Gules. Some give the  
Cheveron checkic azur and argent. Others give a fess chekie.

III.

Grierison  
of Lag.

Gules, on a fess Or; a mollet azur, betwixt three quadrangu-  
lar locks argent.

Dun of  
Tairrie.

Gules, a Sword in pale proper; hilted and pomelled Or; be-  
twixt three Padlocks argent.

S 2

IV. Azury

## I V.

Lockart  
of Lec.

Azur, a fetterlock argent, on a chief of the second, three Sanglier heads as the first. But others give it argent, a mans heart proper within a fetter-lock fable, on a chief azur, three boars heads erased of the first. And there are lately some other alterations made in this Coat.

Lockhart  
of Bar.

Argent, on a bend fable, three fetterlocks Or.

## V.

Gibson of  
Durie.  
Gibson of  
Paintland

Gules, thrge keyes barr-ways Or; or as the English blazon fesse-ways in pale.

The same within a bordur Verry.

## V I.

Ross Lord  
Ross.

Or, a Cheveron checkie fable and argent, betwixt three water budgets of the second; quartered with the Coat of Melvil.

Vallange.

Azur, three water Budgets Or: quartered in the second place in the atchievement of the Earle of Drumfreis.

Ross of  
Kilravock  
Ross of  
Auchlof-  
fin.

Or, a bears head coupéd Gules, betwixt three Water budgets fable.

The same within a bordur.

## V I I.

Shaw of  
Sauchie.  
Shaw of  
Sornbeg.

Azur, three covered cups Or 2. and 1.

Azur, three mollets in fess betwixt also many covered cups argent,

McIlvain  
of Grimet.

Gules, two cups covered Or, and in the middle chief a Star argent.

Lowry of  
Maxwel-  
toun.

Sable, a Cup argent with a garland betwixt two Lawrel-branches, all issuing out of the same Vert.

## V I I I.

Turner.

Sable, a Catharine-wheel argent: quartered in the atchievement of Sir James Turner with argent, three gut. de sang. proper.

## I X.

Bell of  
Kirkoncl.  
Bell of  
Provest-  
hauch.  
Kyle.

Azur, three Bells Or.

Azur, a fesse betwixt three Bells Or.

## X.

Or, three Candlesticks Sable 2. and 1.

## X I.

Orrock.

Argent, a Cheveron gules betwixt three Chess rooks fable; But now he gives fable, on a Cheveron Or, betwixt three mollets argent, also many Chess rooks of the field.

Smyth of  
Methven.

Azur, a burning cup betwixt two Chess rooks in fess Or.

## X I I.

Grant of  
that ilk.  
Grant of  
Bellin-  
dalloch.

Gules, three Antique Crowns Or.

Gules, a boars head coupéd betwixt three Antique Crowns Or.

Fraser,  
Lord Lo-  
vat.  
Lord Gar-  
rioch of  
old.

With his paternal Coat by the name of Fraser gives, Second and third argent, three antique or open Crowns Gules.

Or, a fesse chekie azur and argent, betwixt three open Crowns Gules.

C H A P. XX.

Why A R M S are chang'd.

**A**Rms once taken ought not to be chang'd without a sufficient cause. The ordinary causes of changing Arms are six. First, When the bearer becomes subject to another, and thus *William* the Conqueror chang'd the arms of *England*. 2. The succeeding to a greater Fortune, and thus the Familie of *Stewarts* arms were chang'd by our Kings, when they succeeded to the Crown. 3. Adoption, as by Tailies with us. 4. Some considerable new exploit, and thus a Savoyard having preserv'd *Francis* I. at the Battle of *Pavie* crav'd liberty to change his arms, and take a sword arg. accompany'd with a flower de luce. 5. Some new devote enterprise, as those who went to the holy War. 6. Marks of cadency, and defamation, and marriage: of which three last, I shall treat in separate Chapters.

What was meant by a Gentleman of Name and Arms in ancient Records is doubted: For some interpret this of those, who made profession of arms: Others do more justly interpret this of these, who came to the honour of having surnames, and Coat-armour, for till *William* the Conqueror's time in *England*, and King *Malcome*, *Canmor's* Reign in *Scotland*, there were no surnames, but men were call'd by their Fathers name, as *Gulielmus*, *filius Jacobi*: but thereafter they got surnames from the lands they possess: and therefore it was a mark of Nobility in those dayes, to have a Few, or Lands. But now a Gentleman of Name and Arms, is he, whose Name and Arms are registrated by Heralds, as *Meneſtier* observes.

C H A P. XXI.

Marks of CADENCIE and DIFFERENCES.

**A**Rms are sometimes given upon a personal account by a Prince; thus Kings give sometimes to such Strangers, who have mediocrity as Ambassadors, betwixt them, and their own Masters, the Arms of their Kingdom in a Canton; and generally in these cases, Arms are personal, and descend not to his Successors: And such Arms are called *insignia personalia*, *Moat. de Transmiss. casu* 33. and *Cartwright*, pag. 20. gives an instance of this in the person of *S. Henry*, *St. George*, who got the Arms of *Swede* in a Canton, when he was Ambassador there: and the *Italians* give many instances of this Rule, in arms given by Princes to Cardinals: But if Successors be not secluded; then Arms descends to his Heirs, though they be not express, *Bar. ad l. 1. c. de dignit. Hoping. c. 7. §. 1.* and these succeed to their arms, though the arms were bestow'd upon the Father after their birth, even as they would succeed to a Crown falling to their father after their birth, *Tiraquel. c. 17. Hot. quest. illust. 2.*

But when they are given by the Prince to a man, or to his posterity,

T

then

then his Successors, who are descended of him, do carry the Arms, and have right thereto, and that though they renounce to be Heirs, *Noal. ibid.* Because these are marks of their Princes favour, and no lucrative parts of succession: And therefore, possible it is that our Nobility bear the Titles, and enjoy the honours of their Predecessors, though they renounce to be Heirs, and though these Honours and Titles were given at first to their Predecessors and their Heir.

But it is here questioned by the Doctors, whether Daughters have right to bear arms of the Family: as *Jason* observes, *consil. 63. Virile officium est arma & insignia deferre*, the carrying Arms belongs only to men; yet it is generally concluded, that Women who were never marry'd, may carry their Predecessors arms, *Tiraquel. de nobil. cap. ult. & Tacit. lib. 3. annual. de funere junia ait, Viginti clarissimarum familiarum imagines antilatae sunt, sed praefulgebant Cassius atque Brutus, eo ipso quod effigies eorum non visebantur: idem probatur per l. mulieres, c. de dignitat.* and the Custom both in France and Scotland is, That they bear the Paternal Coat in a lozenge, *limneus: de jure Reipublica, cap. 6.* But they should be born in a *fusil*, which is a figure longer then a lozen, and signifies a *Spindle* in French, which is a womanly instrument: Yet when women have been once marry'd, they can no more carry their paternal Coat or Arms, because, by marriage, *transseunt ex familia patris, in familiam mariti, Bart. ad l. quoties C. de privil. Schol. menoch consil. 197.* and yet to show whence they sprung, they carry their paternal Coat marshall'd with their husbands, as shall be hereafter observ'd: But the children born by them cannot carry their grand-Fathers Arms, *Noal: ibid.* No man can bear his Mothers Arms; for Children follow the condition of their Father, not of their Mother; and yet the mother may by Paction or Testament provide, that they shall not succeed; except they bear her Arms, in which case they may be forc'd to carry them if the Prince consent: For He only can bestow Arms; and without this the Son cannot bear them, *Peleus act forens: c. 98.* Whither *agnati transversales*, such as Nephews, Uncles, &c. have right to carry the Arms that are given by the Prince to their Uncles, and those of his family may be doubted: and that they may is concluded by the Doctors; *nam agnati intelliguntur esse de familia, l. pronuntiatio, f. de verb. signif.* But if the Arms be granted to a man and these descending of his body, they will thereby, or by any such expresse concession be secluded.

It is most ordinar in Scotland to tailye Estates to the eldest Heir female, she marrying one who shall bear the name and arms of the disposers family: but whether the person who marries that Heretrix or Heireffe, as the English speak, may lawfully carry the disposers Arms, according to the Laws of Heraldry, wants not its scruple; seeing *Arma gentilitia*, which are presumed still to be granted to a man and his Heirs, *non transseunt ad extraneos*; else any man might give Arms, as well as the Prince or Herald: Yet Lawyers are very positive that their pactions are lawful, *& qui liberos non habet, potest in alium transferre suum feudum ea conditione, ut adoptatus nomen & arma & insignia ferat. Former. tract. feud tit. de his qui feudum accipere possunt*; and that because Arms are given, not only to reward the Receivers vertue, but to distinguish Families, *& quia adoptatus transit in familiam & agnationem adoptantis.* Some Lawyers do here distinguish be-



twixt him, who is so assum'd or adopted by one of his own Predecessors, or Family; for these surely may bear the Arms of the adopter: And these who were strangers before the adoption, and they conclude that these cannot have right to the Arms: and this is asserted by *Hopping. de jur. insign. cap. 7. 5. num. 251.* to be the common opinion of the best Lawyers. But I think it may be more justly distinguish'd. whether the disposition be made to a daughter, she marrying one who shall bear the Name and Arms; for in that case certainly, the children may bear the Arms, for she was Heiress to her self: But if Lands were disposed to a meer stranger, not upon condition that he should marry a daughter, but that he should bear the Name and Arms; it may be in that case asserted, that the Receiver of the disposition cannot bear the Arms: for that was not in the disponners power, to bestow, except the Prince consent. And suitable to this it is observed by *Co. 4. inst. 126.* that *Edmond de Eincourt* obtain'd from *E. 1.* a liberty under the great Seal to assign his Name and Arms: but that the Parliament of *England* did finde that such an assignation without the Kings consent, was voyd. And with us, if the King either confirm a right made of Name and Arms, or accept a Resignation upon that condition, this is thought equivalent to an original right. Though the descendent of him, to whom the Arms were first granted, may bear them; yet the eldest Son who represents the Receiver of the Arms, properly can only bear them intire by the Laws of *Spain*, *Molim. l. 7. de hisp. primog.* The same is observed in *France*, *Columb. tit. de Brisurs*: and *Expilly* relates à *decis.* of the Parliament of *Grenoble*, anno 1496. wherein they found that the Cadets of the family, could not bear the Arms of it simply, and without distinction: the like was found by the Parliament of *Tholouse*, anno 1509. in *Scotland* and *England* the same is observ'd. In *Piemount* all the Sons of Counts bear the same Arms, without any other distinction; save that the eldest carrys the Crown of a Count, but the Cadets do not *teffaur decs. 270. num. 6.*

In *Germany*, the several branches of great Families distinguish themselves only by different Crests; without inserting any addition in the Arms themselves: as *Menestrier* observes, pag. 389. The eldest also of the three secular Electors, use in each of their Coats, the badge of their office as a mark of their office, rather than as a distinction, *Hop. c. 7.* and *Gasp. Rombaci* observes, that there are few or no differences us'd in *Italy*: *che vuole essempi frequenti di arme di un medesimo lignaggio in varie guise non sostanzialmente ma accidentalmente diversificate; bisogna que esca fuori d' Italia.* And I think that the reason, why the *Germans* use none is, because all succeed equally there to the Honours and Estate. Likeas, it seems that in *Italy* the reason of frequent omitting them is, because there, the cadets are ordinarily Church-men; and these use, nor need no marks of difference or cadency; because they are to have no succession, and because oftentimes the cadet by his office, is greater, and more honourable then the eldest is by his birth, *Menestrier*, pag. 390. But our Church-men being allowed succession ought to use these differences.

These marks, whereby the Cadets or younger Sons do distinguish their Arms from those of the principal House, or the chief House, as we say in *Scotland*, are called *Brisurs* by the *French*: because *its brisent*, they break the principle bearing of the Family. By the *English*, they are called differences

rences, and of late are call'd marks of Cadency by both when their differences were first instituted, is not easie to be determined; but that they are very old, may be conjectur'd from this, that *Paradin* makes *Robert Count of Anjou* who liv'd, anno 870. to bear the Arms of *France* within a border Gules, for a difference.

By *Fern*, pag. 155. Arms were divided into perfect, and abated Arms. Perfect were call'd abstract: But Arms fixal, and terminal were these of Cadets: This *Guilims*, and others have not noticed, and here he makes embording, as he calls it to be the difference of the second Son.

*Colombier* relates, that in the *Bibliothek* of the Count of *Brien*, he found those differences set down for Cadets, which are now received by the *English*, and ascrib'd to *Upton*: to the eldest *unlambeaux à Trois pendans*, a file of three *Lambeaux*: Which is not only a corruption, but a mistake of the *French*; for the beam is the *Lambeau*: But *Guilims* and others call the *pendans lambeaux*. *Bariol.* call them *candela*, and *Upton* *lingula five labelle*: This is given to the eldest son whilst his Father lives, to signify that he is but the third person, his Father being one, his Mother another, and himself being the third. I finde amongst our Arms, some bear this constantly; though they never were the eldest sons of their Families: as the Earl of *Abercorn*, who was at first but a second Son of the House of *Hamilton*: and *Findaury*, who was a second Son of the Family of *Arbuthnot*. I finde also, that at an Indentor betwixt *David* Prince of *Scotland*, and *David* Earle of *Crauford*, anno 1399. the Princes Coat is hung upon an oak tree, having no other Supporters, and the Coat is the ordinary Coat of *Scotland*, with a file of three labells; and I conceive that these files of three pendants, should be expunged out of these Coats: For though they be born sometimes as ordinary charges, and not as marks of difference; yet here they were originally given as marks of difference, 'as is clear from their blazone.

The second Son has a *Crescent*, to show that he should encrease the Family, by adding to the Estate and Repute of the Family. The third an *Mullet* or *Spur Ryal*, to show that he should follow Chevalry. The fourth, a *Martlet*, because expecting no Patrimony, he should become a soldier, and defend Castles, which were the only old Fortifications; in which Castles *Martlets* use to make their nests. The fifth, an annulet *d'or*, to remember him to atchieve great actions: the Badge whereof was in old times, *jas aureorum annulorum*. The sixth, a *Flower de luce*, to remember him of his Countrey and Prince. The seventh, a double *Rose*, to remember him to endeavour to flourish like that excellent Flower. The eighth, an *Cross Moulin*, or the anchoring *Crosse*, to remember to grip when he can fasten, feing he has nothing else, to which he may trust. The ninth, a double quater foil, or a Flower of eighth leaves, to expresse that he is remov'd from his eldest Brother, and the Succession by eight degrees.

The modern *French*, and generally all Nations do now reprobate these affected forms; and allow every privat person to take what mark of distinction, can suite best with the Coat, which his Chief bears. Against the former differences these Arguments may be brought.

First, that the *French*, from whom these were borrow'd, have rejected them.

2. No other Nation uses them: and uniformity should be very much studied

studied in Heraldry, to avoid confusion; and that our Arms may be the more universally understood.

3. These, nor no constant differences can suit with all Arms; for if the Bearer had three Crescents proper, two, and one; it were very irregular to adject a fourth, which would wronge both the beauty and regularity of the former bearing. Sometimes also the whole Shield is *semé de fleur de lis*, all covered with flower de luces: In which case it were impossible that a flower deluce could be a distinction.

4. It is appointed by that Rule, that the mark of cadency shall be still placed in the centre of the Shield; as *Colombier* relates of that old forme, pag. 74. whereas in many Coats paternal, or in Coats Armours of chief Families, the Centre point is naturally charg'd with some of those same marks, as Crescents, Flower deluces, Annulets; &c.

5. The only reason why it is prest, that the differences should be known is, to the end that the degrees of Consanguinity may be clearly instructed; whereas if the degrees be not remote, then they are easily known without such cognizances; but if they be remote, then thir cognizances are ineffectual: for no remoter degree than the grand child of the first Sons can be thus known: for though the second Son (for example) who is descended of a former second Son, may take a Crescent upon a Crescent; yet it is not conceivable how this second Son, or his second Son can be thus distinguished by his Arms.

6. This confounds all the ancient Coats, and has absurdly fill'd ours with moe Crescents and Mulletts then are in the Arms of all *Europe* besides.

7. These differences do respect *France* in some things, which are not communicable to *Britain*: For the Flower deluce was given at first to remember the bearer of his Countrey; that Flower being the ordinary cognizance of *France*: But seeing the Flower deluce is not the cognizance of *Scotland* or *England*; therefore that ground ceases with us.

8. *Colomber* does very well observe, that the old forms were contrare to the Rules allow'd in Heraldry, by the consent of all Nations; for no subject can take that for his Arms, much lesse for a distinction or diminution, which is a part of the Sovereigns Coat; and therefore the Flower deluce being a Royal Bearing with us, no subject ought to bear it as a mark of difference.

And lastly though these may show that they were once second Brothers, yet they are not perfect marks of difference: Because many Cadets wear the same difference, and thus many Families do bear Crescents, as Second Sons of *Huntly*: and there have been twenty second Sons of that Familie, which no Crescent could distinguish: whereas if they had taken another difference at pleasure, they might have shunn'd that confusion; and the registering the mark given Cadets in the *Lyons* Register, with the reasons why they are given to that son, and at what time, will clear much better the degrees of Consanguinity, then these differences can: and yet that was the only reason, why these differences were invented. And therefore *Colomb.* concludes thus, *mais quant à moy Je tiens toutes ces contrain tes inutiles, pource quelles ne peuvent pas convenir à une sorte d'armes.*

The *French* have constantly, and the *Scots* frequently taken such differences, or brisurs as might expresse at once some considerable alliance, or

actions



action, and might likewise distinguish their Families from that of their Chief; for so we call the representative of the Family, from the *French* Word *chef*, a head: and in the *Irish* with us the chief of the Family, is call'd the head of the *Clane*. Thus the Lord *Balmerrinock* charges the *Cheveron*, which the *Elphinston* carries, with three Buckles; because his mother was *Monteith*, and daughter to the Laird of *Carfe*, whose charge these are: and the Lord *Couper*, Brother to *Balmerrinock* did charge the *Cheveron*, with three hearts, because his mother was daughter to *Maxwel* of *Newark*.

Sometimes also they chang'd only the colour of any one part of their chiefs bearing, and sometimes they alter'd the ordinaries, taking on a band these cognizances, which the Chief carry'd in chief, or upon a Saltire what he carry'd on a *Crosse*, &c. as is to be seen in the Families descended of the *Craufords*, *Rutherfordords*, *Purvesses*, &c. Our Predecessors also took marks of difference from their Employments: and thus *Forbes* of *Corse*, a *Cross fitché*, because they were Learned-Church-men for many generations: *Bruce* of *Earls-hall* a Flower deluce, given him as a reward by the *French* King; which the Patent yet shewes: and there are no better differences than any one of the ordinaries, or to alter the ordinary lines: Thus Sir *William Bruce* of *Balcaskie* got the lowest line of the Chief in the *Bruces* Arms way'd, to show his kindnesse to, and his Skill in the art of Navigation. Sometimes also Cadets add to the number of what is born by their Predecessors; as if he carry two Stars, they add a third: and sometimes they diminish the Number, otherwise alter the position, so that if the eldest have five Crescents saltireways, the Cadet will dispose them on a Bend, &c. Albeit every person may take any Cognizance he pleases to difference his own Arms, from these of the Chief, and all others of the name; yet there are some Rules here to be observed: as First, that they take no part of their Princes Arms, without his Majesties licence: Such as Lyons, nor the double tressure flower deluc'd, and contre flower-deluc'd, nor the flower deluce simple: for though his Majestie bears not these, as Kings of *Scotland*, yet they are still a Royal bearing: and the Doctors assert that this Rule holds in *Spain*, as to all the Kingdoms under that Kings subjection.

The bearing, or charge of the Chiefs house should not be alter'd, as many Families in *Scotland* have done: Thus *Auchinleck* of *Balmanno* gives arg. a *Cross embatled Sable*; whereas *Auchinleck* of that Ilk gives arg. three Bars sable: and *Scot* of *Balmorie* bears different Arms from these of *Balcleuch*. But this was occasion'd by Cadets, their marrying Heretrixes, whose Arms they assum'd without using their own, seeing they got no Patrimony from their Predecessors.

2. It is irregular to alter the Chiefs Colours, as *Campbel* of *Lundy* does, who bears gyronie of eight pieces Er. and Sa. whereas the Earl of *Argyle* bears gyronie of eight peeces (as we erroneously blazen) O. and Sa: yet this was allow'd of old by our Custome, which may defend what was done, though it should be no precedent for the future, seeing all Nations do now endeavour very justly, not to differ, that so all Arms may be universally understood.

3. It was thought irregular to diminish any part of the Chiefs bearing, as *Campbel* of *Cesnock* has done, who fill'd the room of one of the Gyrons with a *Cheveron*: for how can he be said to bear the Chiefs Arms with a diffe-



difference, who diminishes them, and how can it be known that he is descended of that Family when he bears not the Arms of it: For either of the alterations makes the bearings very different, and there are original Families who differ only so; and yet such differences are ordinar abroad.

4. These Cadets, who have their Arms quarter'd with other Arms, need no difference: for the quartering, or empaling is a sufficient difference: as is clear in the example of *Campbel* of *Glenarchie*, *Hoom* of *Rentan*, and others: And therefore it was unnecessary for the Earle of *Kellie* to have born a Crescent for a mark of difference, as Second Son of the Earl of *Mar*, seing he bears quarterly with the Arms *Erskine* 1. and 4. an Imperial Crown within a double Tressure Or: bestowed upon him for his assistance given to King James in *Gauri's* conspiracy.

5. It is observable, that though a Cadet be descended of a Cadet, yet I think, he needs not express the difference of that Family, out of which he is immediatly come; for else the Coat should be fill'd with differences, and the use of differences, is only to distinguish from the chiefs Family. Albeit there be no stated, and constant differences in *France*, yet the Cadets of the Royal Family have their certain and constant differencies: *Orleans* carrys the label, *anion* a bordur Gules, *Alencon* a bordure G, charg'd with eight besants, &c. for by these they are known to the people in Coaches.

It is also observable, That the Heralds of all Nations agree, that Sisters should carry no mark of difference; the reason of which is by *Guilims* laid to be, that when they are marry'd, they losse their surname, and receive that of their Husbands. But I crave pardon to think this reason not sufficient; for it would only prove that they should not at all bear their paternal Coats, and yet I have formerly demonstrated, that they may in some cases; nor does the reason prove, that daughters before their marriage, should not bear their paternal Coats with difference, seing till then they loose not their own surnames. But the true reason of this rule is, that albeit amongst Sons, the eldest excludes all the younger from the Succession, and therefore differences are given for clearing the right of succession amongst Brothers; yet Sisters succeed equally, and are Heirs Portioners, and so there is no use for thir differences amongst them, seing Seniority infers no priviledge.

It is generally believed, that thir differences are excepted from that general Rule, whereby it is declared false Heraldry to place colour upon colour, or mettal upon mettal (though *Guilims* nor *Carter* have not observed it) But yet seing the instances of this exception, are only given in Royal Bearings, I conceive it is safer to avoid the exception in Coat-armours of private persons: *Sunt enim Principes legibus soluti.*

In what part of the Shield these differences should be born, is not certain: But the point of Honour is the most proper place, in my opinion, to receive diminutions or additions of honour, and yet *Guilims*, *Morgan*, and others give us many different examples as to the place: for *Wingfield* bears for a difference a flower deluce in the sinister point of the Chief, *Jenne* a Crescent for a difference in the middle point of the Chief, pag. 243. and in *Scotland* it is generally receiv'd, that the differences should be plac'd upon the point of honour; but to place them at liberty, may lessen much the easiness of knowing, when the things design'd for difference are not so; and yet it is impossible to place them in one fixt place in all Shields,

because that place may be charg'd with some figure in the paternal Coat, which cannot well admit the difference to be supercharg'd. But to evite all thir difficulties, it were to be wish'd, that the differences should still be appended to the base without the Shield; for by that means neither should the Shield be confounded, nor should we mistake the original charge for a difference, *nec è contra*: or at least that exact Registers were kept of thir distinctions, which would much better clear the degree of Consanguinity.

## C H A P. XXII.

## Of BASTARDS.

Such as are not born in lawful marriage, are divided by Lawyers in *naturales, spurios, & ex damnatis complexibus procreatos*: but by our ordinar Stile, all of these go now under the general name of Bastards, *Bastol.* in *l. Pronunciatio f. de verb. signif.*

It is a received rule amongst Heralds, that Bastards should not bear their paternal Coat, *nam de jure patrem demonstrare nequeunt*: and therefore seeing the common law determines not who is their Father, it were absurd that the Laws of Heraldry should allow them to bear any mans Arms, as their paternal Coat: This rule is allow'd by *Hopping. de jure insign. cap. 5. 3. Colomb. cap. 11. Guilims, pag. 72. Farin. lib. 1. tit. 2. quest. 13. Menoch. concil. 117. lib. 2. Boer decis. 127.* But though this hold in Germany, where Bastards are not at all allow'd to bear the Arms of their supposed Fathers; yet it is otherwise in some Countreys, as in France, Britain and Italy; in which their Heralds have allow'd, that they may bear the Arms of him who is alledged to be their Father with the difference of a Battoun.

Some Lawyers call this Battoun *Barra, sive baculum, Sintag. jur. cap. 6. num. 6. lib. 45. som tinea lutea, Hopping, Some linea Tepat. cap. 5.* Some call it *divise Mar: quest, 1140.* The Germans call it *strich*, and *Bachovius* most improperly calls it *signum*; for *signum* is a Cheveron.

This Battoun is the fourth part of the bend sinister according to *Guilims*, and should extend to the Corners of the Shield: but it should be *capé*, or cut short of both, it represents a cudgel, and is given to Bastards to show that they were not free men, but lyable as slaves of old were, and servants yet are, to be bear and cudgell'd: And though in France the Brisurs, or differences of Princes of the blood differ from these of private persons, yet Bastards have in both the same cognizance as the French G: In England the Brisur of Royal Bastards is still of Mettal; but I think it may be varied in its colour, according to the colours or mettals of the Coat, lest there be colour upon colour, or mettal upon mettal: For, albeit some say that Brisurs should be excepted from that Rule; yet I think that the note of Bastardy deserves no such privilege.

I cannot be so partial here, as not to reprove an error of my own country-men, who make the mark of Bastardy to be a Ribban Sable, and make it to extend from the dexter Corner of the Shield to the sinister: For the mark of Bastardy should still be sinister, nor is it call'd a Ribband in any Nation, and though we have received an opinion, that the Bastards distinction

inction may be after three generations born *dextre*, or omitted; yet I conceive the opinion is most unwarrantable: For *jura sanguinis nunquam praescribuntur*, and in the bastards of great Families this were very dangerous, for the bastards might pretend to the succession by this means, albeit that mark was invented to exclude them.

Yet, it is certain, that such as were once Bastards, but are Legittimated by subsequent marriage, may bear the Fathers Arms without any such Diminution: *Menoch, Concil. 128.*

Whether such as are Legittimated by Letters of Legittimation, *per rescriptum Principis*, may carry their Paternal Coat, is much debated: Some think that they cannot; because the Prince cannot bestow the right of blood, as he cannot make a stranger an *agnat*, and the bearing of Arms is only competent to such, nor can such as are Legittimated, *per rescriptum Principis* succeed in the feudal rights belonging to the defunct, *lib. 2. Feud. cap. 15.* nor do such Legittimations as these, enoble the children of noblemen, who were formerly Bastards: *Tiraquel. de nobilitat. cap. 15. num. 16.* Others conclude that any Legittimation, empowers the person Legittimated to bear his fathers Arms; *nam pro legitimis habentur & jus suae obtinent, Nov. 24. cap. 2. & Nov. 189. cap. 9.* But a third sort unwilling to extend favours done to Bastards, beyond what is necessary, and yet unwilling to bound the power of Princes too narrowly, in the matter of honour, which flow'd originally from them, have concluded, that Legittimations by the Prince does not empower the person, who is Legittimated to bear his Fathers Coat, except that power were expressly contain'd in his Legittimation, *nisi Legittimatio expresse ad delationem armorum facta fuerit, Hopping de jur. insignium, cap. 7.*

Albeit, Bastards be absolutely excluded from bearing the Arms of their supposed Father plain, and without a diminution; yet it is doubted if they may not bear their mothers Arms: *Gothofred ad l. 2. de municip.* thinks they may, because (says he) the Law must allow them some original, and the marks of it: But so it is, they are not allow'd to bear their fathers Arms. 2dly Bastards are admitted by the succession of the mother equally with her lawful children, *l. pen. C. ad S. C. Orf.* But so it is that *insignia inter boni reputantur*: But *Tiraquel* concludes very justly that they cannot, *cap. 15. nam respectu matris agnationis nominisque gentilitii nulla est consideratio, l. 10. F. de grad.*

## CHAP. XXIII.

### OF ABATMENTS.

AS the Law was ready to honour such as deserv'd well, so it had not been just, if it had not punish'd such as transgress'd by removing not only them from their employments they possess, but by removing their honour from them.

This was done either by Deposition, *l. aut damnum F. de penis*; or exauktion, *l. 4. F. de re milit.* or by degradation, *l. 3. de offic. mag. schol.* Deposition, was a verbal laying them aside; degradation and exauktion was real, taking from them the marks of honour: But degradation wa



the throwing them down from an higher to a lower degree, *l. 2. C. Theor. de curs. publ.* and this was by the *Gracians* called *καρακένσις*.

And that which was called amongst souldiers exaufteration, is as to others called degradation.

When Souldiers were exaufterated, their arms were taken from them, and in imitation of that, the Coat of Arms is taken from others, or it is dishonoured with some mark of infamy; which by the *English*, and us, is called an abatement: and by the *Latine*, and *French* diminution of Arms.

Some think, that this diminution of Arms took it's origine, from throwing down of Images used among the *Romans*: For most of them had their Statues standing in the mercat-place, and when they were convict of crimes, these Statues were thrown down, *l. eorum F. de penis*: But I think that this is more immediately founded upon, *L. Judices, & l. quoniam C. de dignitat.*

These who writ as Lawyers upon this subject, do remark, that Arms are diminished, or lost, for murder, falshood, oppression, false witness, and a profligate life; and that they are many several wayes defac'd, or diminished, such as abrasion, perforation; but the most ordinary way is by reversing and rying: which *Far.* observes to be ordinary in the case of treason, *de crim. les. maj. cap. 16.* which punishment is in observance by the Laws, and Customs of *Scotland*; for when any person is forfeited in Parliament, the Lyon, and his brethren Heralds come in with their Coats, and formalities, and the Lyon does publicly tear the Arms of the person forfeited, and if he be a Cadet of a Family, he sayes openly that the tearing of these Arms shall be without prejudice to the Nobleman or chief, whose Arms these are, after which he and his brethren go to the Cross, and there he hangs up the Shield revers'd, turning the base, or lowest point upwards: Which *Deci. an tract. crim. lib. 7. c. 31.* asserts to be used in imitation of the old form of hanging traitors by the feet.

It is debated amongst Lawyers, whether the children of forfeited traitors loose thus the Arms of their predecessors, and the ordinar resolution is, that either the Father who was forfeited, was the first who got Arms, and then he being forfeited, his Arms are not transmitted: But if his Arms pertained formerly to his Family; then his crimes does not debare his posterity from using them: For crimes should only infer punishment against the committers, *vid. ant. Fabr. l. 9. tit. 29. & Tiraquel de nobil. c. 35.* But they advise them to crave restitution as the safer way. With us the children of forfeited parents do use their predecessors Arms without being restored.

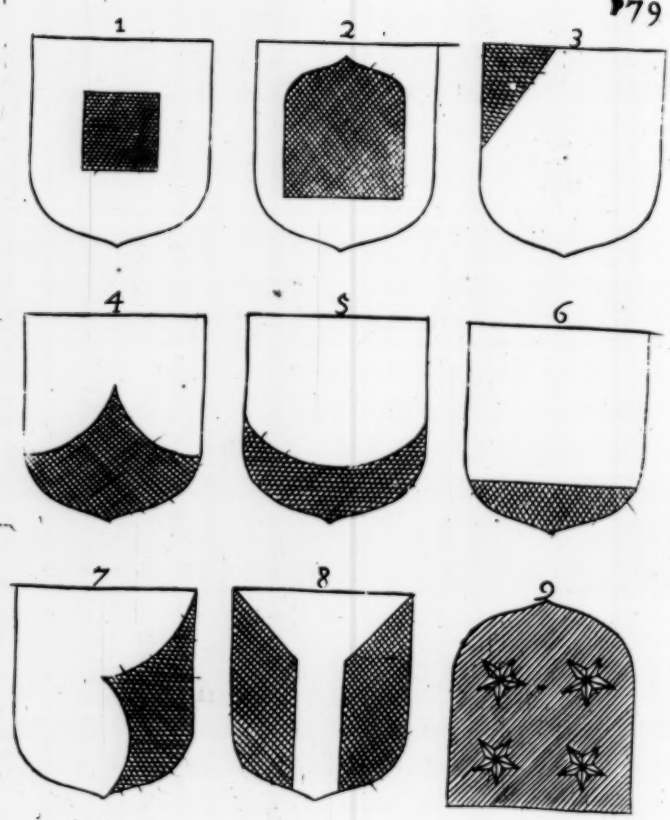
Not only in treason, but in other crimes this is allowed, as in the crime of barratry, or perverting of justice, *Gigas quest. 2. n. i.* and in the crime of *ambitus*, or unjust acquiring of an office, *Tiraquel. de nobilit. c. 6.* And of murder, *Laur. per. pag. 45.* and in the crime of falshood, where any man does falsely assume other mens Arms, *l. eos, F. de falso*, or commits falshood otherwise, *Rochenga. conf. crim. 127.*

With us, only treason forfeits Arms once given, except the sentence provide otherwise.

The Lyon may judge with us if Arms be lawfully assumed; but the Lyon cannot take away a mans Arms, upon commission of a crime; But in *Germany*, the Heralds have power to take away Arms, upon commission







mission of crimes, though the criminal Judge should neglect his office, *Sextin. de Regal. l. i. c. 5. num. 127.*

In these abatements, the *French* differ from the *English*, both in the form, and colour of their abatements: for the *English* assign a delf-tenne to him who revocketh a challenge.

An inescutcheon revers'd *sanguin*, for deflouring a Maid.

A point *dexter* for too much boasting in Martial Acts.

A point in point *sanguine*, due to a Coward.

A point Champion *tenne*, to him that killeth his prisoner.

Two *gussets sanguine*, for adultery.

A gore *sinister tenne*, for him that flyeth from his colours.

A point plain *sanguine*, for telling lyes to a Sovereign, or General.

The whole Coat of Arms revers'd is proper only to a traitor.

*Meneftier* calls these *English* fancies: for who would bear such abatements, nor have I ever seen such abatements born by any: and therefore I rather think, that lesse remarkable Figures are to be us'd, and possibly beasts looking to the left hand, or broken cheverons, have at first been diminutions: and I find that the Family of *Tiepoli* were for a conspiracy in *Venice*, by the Senate forc'd to quite the Tour arg. they carried, and take a Vipers Tail, anno 1310. And one of the Family of *Fastrzenbeir* in *Pole* for being accessory to the murder of *St. Stanislaus*, anno 1279. was forc'd to bear the horse shoes he bore pointing downward, whereas they pointed upward formerly.

The *French* call these abatements, *des marques d'infamie*, and call the Arms wherein these are born, *des armes deschargees & rompues*, and to a *Redomontado* or *Hector*, who boasts unjustly of his pretended courage, they do gild the dextre point of the chief of his Shield.

To him who kill'd his prisoner, the blunted point of his Shield.

To him who broke his paroll, they gave a delph (which they call un-tablet) gules in caur point.

To him who lyed betwixt the Prince, and his Subjects they coloured the point of his Shield *gules*.

To him who was a coward they gave a gore *sinister*.

Sometimes Princes do for an abatement, diminish a part of the principle bearing: Thus *St. Lewis* King of *France* ordain'd, that *Jean A'wisnes* should bear no more a *Lyon* arm'd, and langu'd; because he had abus'd his mother in his discourse before the King: And *Edward* the third of *England* ordain'd of two sex Stars, which a Gentleman had in his Arms to be effac'd; because he had sold a Sea-port, of which he was made Governour.

## C H A P. XXIV.

## M A R S H A L I N G.

Till now, I have only treated of distinct Coats Armours, and other abatments: in the next, my method obliges me to consider mo Coats Armours joyn'd together, the disposing of which is call'd to marshal. The *French* allow moe Coats to be marshall'd, to the number of 32. and the *English*, and *Germans* to the number of 40. as *Colomb* observes, cap. 8. but I find not the number exprest by any *English* Heralds in their own books. In *Scotland* we exceed not six; only the Viscount of *Falkland* (who was an *English* man) did bear 33.

Coat-armours are marshall'd together either to signifie an additione by marriage, by estate, by office, or by dignitie.

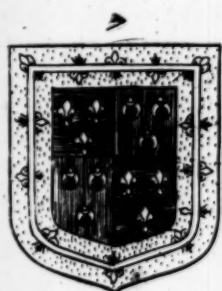
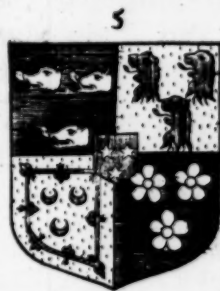
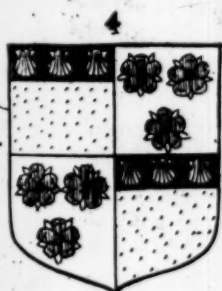
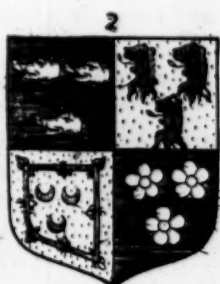
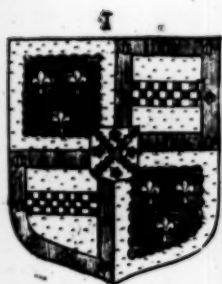
The learndest *Antiquaries*, and *Lawyers* (who call quartring *cumulative armorum*) do observe that the quartring of Coats, did proceed at first from the vanity of Kings and Princes, who added the Arms of the conquered, or acquired Kingdoms to these which they bore formerly, *Bart. tract. de insign. num. 13.* the first instance whereof is given, in the arms of *Castill*, and *Arragon*, and they conclude, that when a person leaves his Estate to another, upon condition that he shall bear the disposers name, and arms; he who is to succeed, is not by condition obliged to lay aside his own name and arms: but may quarter his own arms, with these of the disponder, except the disponder do, in the institution, prohibite the bearing of any arms, beside his own, *Fachin. lib. 2. Concil. 6. num. 3.* and the Heir in *Marshalling* his own, and the disposers arms, may use what order he pleases, by giving the first quarter either to his own, or to the disposers; except the contrair be exprest in the institution, *Thesaur. decis. Pedemont. 270.* upon which condition *Percy* got the Estate of the *Lucies* in *England*, *Cambd. Brit. page 630.*

When a man joyns in the arms of his wife, with his own in one Shield, he does it by dividing the Shield *per pale*, in two parts; on the right side the mans, and on the left the wifes are plac'd; and therefore this form of bearing is call'd *impaling*, from the *pale* that divides the arms, and *Barron* and *femme* from the different arms that are born; *Barron* signifies a man, and *femme* is the only *French* word for a woman: So that *Barron*, and *Femme* is a mixt expression; and man and wife would do much better; for now neither *French* nor *English* understand it.

If a man marry an Heretrix, he himself *impales* only her Arms; but his children procreat of that marriage quarters them; the first, and fourth quarters should contain the fathers arms, and the third, and fourth, the mothers: Thus the Earl of *Rothes* bears two Coats quarterly, first and fourth, (some say last) *arg.* on a *bend azur* three *buckles Or*, by the name of *Lefly* his Paternal Coat: second and third *Or*, a *Lyon rampand gules*, Surmounted of a Ribband *Sable*; by the name of *Abernethie*: and yet sometimes the Paternal Coat is not the first, which falls out upon many accounts, as for instance, when the Heirs derive not only their Heritage,

but







but their Title and Dignity, from the Mother : And thus the Earl of *Marr* bears two Coats quarterly, First and Fourth *azur*, a Bend betwixt six Crosses Crested fitchée Or, by the Name of *Marr*, 2. and 3. *arg.* a pale *sable*, for his Paternal Coat as *Areskin*.

Sometimes also there are four, or more Coats marshall'd together upon this account, according to the number of the Heretrices, whom the Bearers predecessors have married, and then all the Coats are not twice born.

Sometimes also (sayes *Guilims*) he who marries an Heretrix, may carry her Arms in an Inescutcheon upon his own; because the husband pretends, that his heirs shall one day inherit an Estate by her; it is therefore called an Escutcheon of pretence: but this way of Bearing is not known abroad upon that occasion.

With us in *Scotland*, and in *France* also it is ordinar, where many Coats must be Marshall'd, That the Bearers own Arms are born in an Inescutcheon, as the *English* and we terme it improperly; for an Inescutcheon is properly that which is born within the Shield; but the *French* doe better terme it *Sur-tout*, a Shield over all, because it covers some piece of all the other Shields which are plac'd about it: Thus the Marquess of *Dowglas* beareth 4 Coats, 1. *azur*, a Lyon Rampant *arg.* crown'd Or, for the Name of *Mcdownald*, 2. Or, a Lyon Rampant *gules*, surmounted of a Ribband Bend-wise *sable*, by the Name of *Abernesby*, 3. *Azur*, 3 Pyles in point *gules*, for the Name of *Wishart*; I call them rather Passion-Nails, born by the *Jesuits* also, and an ordinar Bearing among such as went to the Holy-war. 4. Or, a Fesse checkie *azur* and *arg.* surmounted of a Bend *sable*, charg'd with three Buckles, above all his paternal Coat, which is *arg.* a crown'd Heart in the point of Honour on a Chief *azur*, three Mollets of the first, I must here take notice of an errour in some of our Heraulds, who call, a Shield above all, a Shield of pretence: for it is absurd to say, that a man carries his paternal Coat, as a Shield of pretence; and therefore I say only above all; this of old was call'd, a Fesse Target, *Fern.* 207.

Sometimes the Arms of one of the Heretrices are born in a *sur-tout*, or above all: thus the Earl of *Sutherland* bear *Huntlies* four Coats, and above all *gules*, three Mollets Or, for the Name of *Sutherland*; this our Heraulds terme erroneously a Shield of pretence also, for a Shield of pretence is only born by him who marries the Heretrix; but not by the Heirs procreat of the marriage, who should quarter the Arms. Here there seem'd a necessity to place the *Sutherlands* in a *sur-tout*, or above all, because there were four Coats born by him, as a son of the Earl of *Huntly*; but this is lately alter'd, and that of *Sutherland* is placed first and fourth, and the Coats of *Huntly* in the second and third place. I finde this Bearing us'd, where the Shield above all might have been in one of the Quarters: thus the Earl of *Hume* bears quarterly 1. and 4. *vert*, a Lyon Rampant *arg.* by the Name of *Hume*, 2. and 3. three Pepingoes, by the Name of *Pepdies*, above all Or, an Orle *azur*, by the Name of *Landells*; but these Coats might have been better marshall'd thus, 1. and 4. *Pepdies*, 2. and 3. *Landells*, and the *Humes* Arms in a *sur-tout*, or above all; or 1. and 4. *Hume*, 2. *Pepdies*, and 3. *Landells*, either of which had been more proper.

When the Arms which are quartered, are the Arms of private Families, we say not, That he bears the Arms of that Family in general, but we Blazon the particular Bearing; but when the Quarters are the Arms of great, and

well known Families, then it is good Heraldry to say in general, He bears the Arms of such a Family in general, without Blazoning them : as in Blazoning the Earl of Sutherland's Arms, we say, he bears the Arms of Huntly, without Blazoning the particulars of Huntly's Coats.

That the Terms of Marshalling may be known in *Latine*, I have blazon'd the Earl of Wintons Coat thus, *In solo quadrifido gestatur primo Setonius, nempe in auro tres Luna crescentes ambiente tenia gemellâ ex liliis utrinque florente rubicundâ, in secundo Buchania, Umboni superinducitur Vintonia cæruleus insignitus Cometa ignescente tenia gemella florida aurea concepta.*

If the Shield above all had been an Escutcheon of pretence, the *Latine* had said, *Pretenditur Clypeus.*

It was very ordinar in Scotland not to quarter the Heretrix's Coat, but to take a part of it into the Husbands paternal Shield; and thus *Hamilton* of *Innervick* did take the Face *checkie*, when he married *Stewart* Heretrix of *Bancreef*: And this seems very proper, when the Husband is not tyed to bear the Father in Law's Arms by tailzie or express passion.

Sometimes the Husband did of old assume only the Wifes Arms who was an Heretrix, as *Scot* of *Balcleuch* the Arms of *Murdison*, and *Naper* the Arms of *Lennox*, and did not bear their own native Arms.

Coat-Armours are Marshall'd sometimes for Honour, and signifie not Alliances, nor an Estate come by Heretrixes; but when Earls are created, they get honourable Additions, which are quarter'd or impal'd with their paternal Coat, of Impaling I formerly gave an example in the Earl of *Holderness* Coat.

As to quartering we have many instances; Thus the Marquess of *Montrose* bears two Coats quarterly, first and fourth *arg.* on a Chief *sable*, 3. Escalops Or, by the Name of *Grahame*, second and third *arg.* three Roses as *Montrose*.

Sometimes the Coats of Augmentation are plac'd first, and fourth, and sometimes the paternal Coat is first plac'd; as to which these Rules should be observed, 1. If the person whose Coat is to be augmented be a person of an old Family, and its Representative, he ought to keep his own Coat 1. and 4. as *Montrose* doth; but a Cadet may place his Coat of augmentation 2. and 3. because his Honour is above his Birth: But if His Majesty bestow any part of His own Arms, even upon an ancient Family in their Coat of Augmentation, then the Coat of Augmentation is to be first.

Some when they are advanc'd to dignities, if they be not obliged to quarter the Coat of some Heretrix, they do for a difference take Crest or Supporters of the Family out of which they are descended, and quarter with their paternal Coat: As the Viscount of *Kingston* bears 1. and 4. the Arms of *Seaton*, in the 2. and 3. *arg.* a wing'd Dragon *vert.* vomiting fire, which Dragon is the Crest of his eldest brother the Earl of *Winton*: But I approve not this way of Marshalling, and I would rather allow a second Brother, or any Cadet, when nobilitated, to bear the Arms of the house with a difference, except he were oblig'd by his marrying an Heretrix, to quarter her Arms, or had got some Symbole of his Majesties Favour to reward some great service done him.

Some get Cognizances and Rewards of Honour from their Prince, not by way of impaling, or quartering, but in a Canton; thus the Earl of *Annandale* got from King *James* the sixth in a Canton, *arg.* a Thistle *vert.* crown'd



crown'd Or; and the Earl of *Elgin* got in a Canton, a Lyon rampant Gules, arm'd *azur*.

Sometimes also a Shield over all is given, as a reward of Honour: thus the Earl of *Stirling* did bear two Coats quarterly, and over all, an Inescutcheon of *Nova Scotia*, because he was the first Planter of it.

When any Nobleman at his creation, takes or gets a new additional Symbole, as Earl, (as *Montrose* carries the Roses, not as *Grahame*, but as Earl) I think that these Coats, or Symbols, should not be transmitted to their Cadets; but are incommunicable, as the Honours are; to signify which they were granted. And such as are descended from the Dukes of *Lennox*, may as well take the Symbole, which he bears as Admiral, as such as are descended from the Earl of *Montrose*, may take these Roses, which he bears as Earl: And yet custome has prevailed against this Rule.

*Follows the Blazon of the Coats in the Plate of the quarterings.*

I.

Stewart  
late Duke  
of Lennox.

Quarterly, first and last, *azur*, three flowers *de lis* within a bordure ingrailed Or, by the title of *Obignie* in *France*; 2. and 3. Or, a fess checkie *azure* and *argent* within a bordur Gules, charged with 8 buckles as the first, by the name of *Stewart*; On a Shield over all *Argent*, a Saltire ingrailed (some give it plain) betwixt 4 roses Gules, by the name of *Lennox*.

II.

Gordon  
Marquess  
of Huntly.

Four Coats quarterlie, first *azure*, 3 boat heads couped Or, by the name of *Gordon*; Second Or, 3 Lyons heads erased Gules langued *azure*, by the name, or title of *Badzenoch*; 3. Or, 3 Crescents within a double tressure counterflowered Gules, by the name of *Seaton*; fourth *azure*, 3 frazes *argent*, by the name of *Frazer*.

III.

Douglas  
Marquess  
of Douglas.

Quarterly, *viz.* first *azur*, a Lyon rampant *argent*, crowned Or, by the name of *McDoual*; Second Or, a Lyon rampant Gules, surmounted of a ribbon (by some a cost) *Sable*, by the name of *Abernethie*; Third *argent*, three Pyles conjoyning at the point Gules, by the name of *Wishart*; Fourth, Or, a fess checkie *azur* and *argent*, surmounted of a bend *Sable* charged with 3 buckles of the first, by the name of *Stewart*; Over all, his Paternal Coat being *argent*, a mans heart crowned Gules on a chief *azur*, 3 Stars of the first, by the name of *Douglas*.

IV.

Grahame  
Marquess  
of Montrose.

Two Coats quarterly, first Or, on a chief *sable*, three Escallops of the Field by the name of *Grahame*; second *argent*, three Roses Gules, by the title of *Montrose*; third as the second, the fourth as the first.

## V.

Gordone  
Earl of  
Suther-  
land.

Gave the Coats of *Huntly*, and over all, that of *Sutherland*, but it is now changed thus, Quarterly quartered first, Gules, three stars Or, by the name of *Sutherland*; second and third, the Arms of *Huntly*, viz. *Gordone*, *Badzenoch*, *Seaton*, and *Frazier* (as may be seen before in *Huntlies* Achievement) the last as the first.

## VI.

Lelly Earl  
of Rothes.

Two Coats quarterly, first argent, on a bend azur; three buckles Or, by the name of *Lelly*; second Or, a Lyon rampant Gules, surmounted of a ribbon sable, be the name of *Abermethie*; third as the second, the fourth as the first.

## VII.

Montgo-  
mery Earl  
of Eglin-  
ton.

Two Coats quarterly, first and last azur, three flowers *de lis* Or, by the name of *Montgomery*; second and third, Gules, three annulets or stoned azur, by the name of *Eglinton*; third as the second, the fourth as the first; all within a bordure Or, charged with a double Tressure counterflowred Gules.

## VIII.

Stclair (or  
Sinclar,  
Earl of  
Caithness).

Quarterly, first azur a Ship at anchor, her oars erected in saltire within a double tressure counterflowred Or, by the name of *Spar*; second and third Or, a Lyon rampant Gules, by the name of fourth azur, a Ship under sail Or, (by some argent) by the title of *Caithness*; over all dividing the Coats, a Cross engrailed sable, by the name of *Stclair*.

## IX.

Home Earl  
of Home.

Quarterly, first and last, vert a Lyon rampant argent, by the name of *Home*; second and third argent, 3 Peepingos vert beaked and membred Gules, by the name *Pepdie*; over all on a Shield Or, an Orle azur, by the name of *Landel*.

## X.

Areskine  
Earl of  
Kellie.

Two Coats quarterly, first Gules, an Imperial Crown within a double tressure counterflowred Or, as a Coat of augmentation for his good service against the Earl of *Gowrie*; second argent a pale sable by the name of *Areskine*; third as the second; the fourth as the first.

## XI.

Weems  
Earle of  
Weems.

Two Coats quarterly, first Or, a Lyon rampant Gules, by the name of *Weem*, or *Mcduff*; second argent, a Lyon rampant sable, by the name of *Glen*; third as the second, fourth as the first.

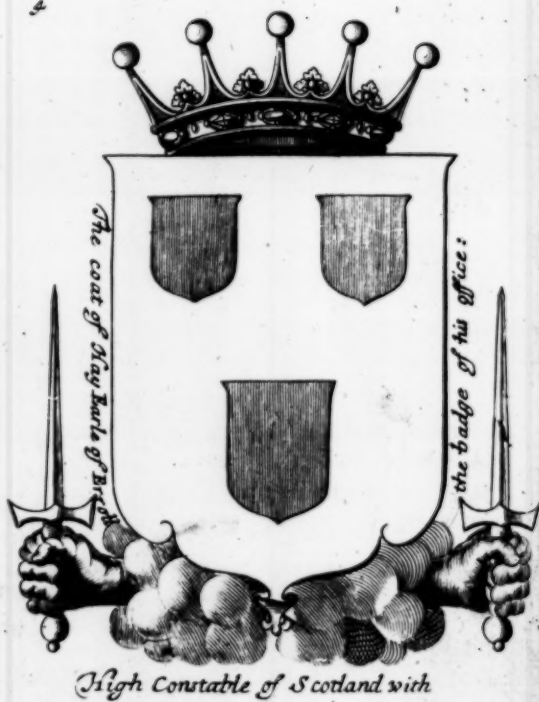
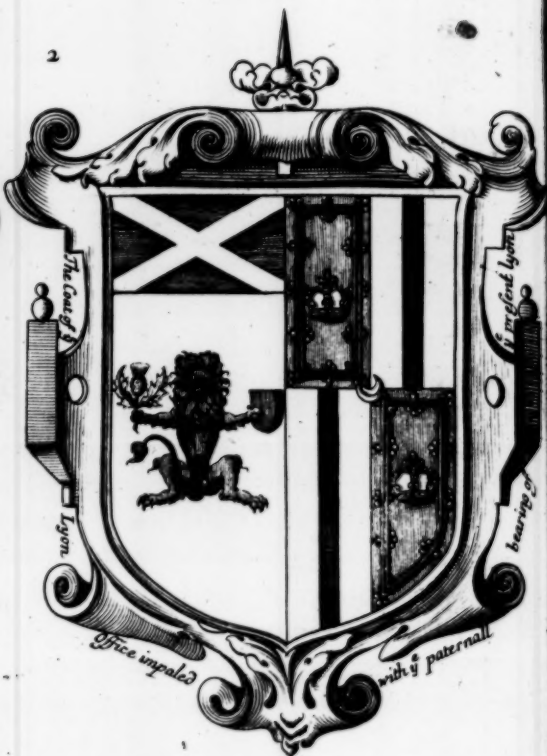
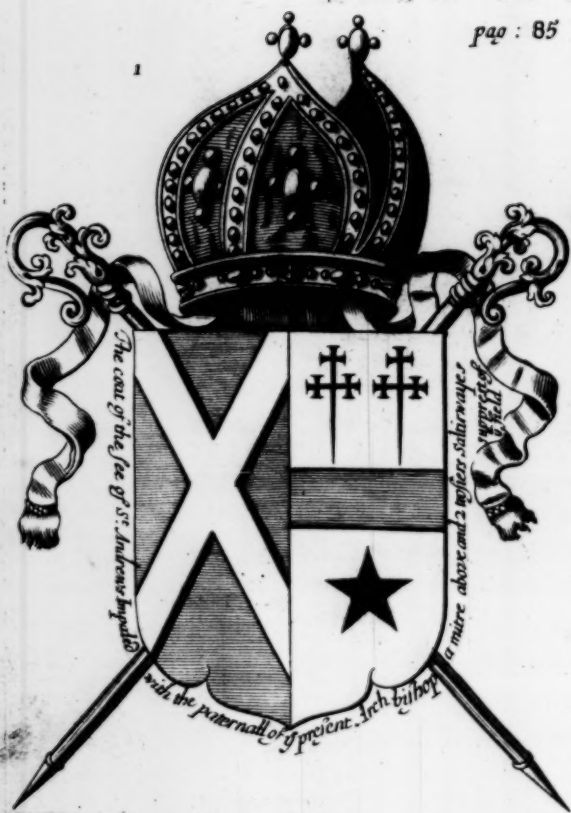
## XII.

Bruce  
Earl of  
Rincardin.

Two Coats quarterly, first and fourth argent, a Lyon rampant azur armed and langued Gules, as the old Arms of the *Bruces* when they were Earls of *Carrick*, second and third Or, a saltire and chief Gules, by the name of *Bruce*.

Where the Office has an known Coat, there it is impal'd with the Coat of him, to whom it belongs; and the Arms of the Office are plac'd







plac'd upon the dexter side of the impaling: Thus the Arch-Bishop of St. Andrew's bears azure, a St. Andrews croſſe argent, as the Coat of the See conjoyned in pale with his Paternal bearing, being, argent, a feſs azure betwixt two croſſe croſſelets in chief, and a mollet in baſe ſable, by the name of *Sharp*. When the difference aroſe for Precedency betwixt the Patriarch of *Rome*, and *Conſtantinople*, the *Roman* Patriarch did under *Phocas* the Emperour, aſſume the Keyes for their Arms, to ſhew that they were Saint *Peters* Succeſſors, Anno 800. or thereby, *Hopp. pag. 233*. No Pope maſhald or joyn'd his own Arms, to thoſe of the Church which he govern'd, till the year 1045. at which time, *Damaſus* the ſecond, being a *German*, brought in from *Germany*, (where Arms were much honoured) this cuſtom to the Church, and to *Italy*, and from him it deſcended to the inferior Clergie. Sometimes the *Italian* Church-men, inſtead of Impaling, Maſhal their Bearing, *Per Feſſe*, giving the Coat of the See above, and their own below: Likewise ſome of them, give the Coat of their Patron above, and that of the See impaled with their own underneath.

The reaſon why Biſhops, and other Officers have their own Coats impal'd with thoſe of their Office, is becauſe they are in Law, in place of Huſbands to their Office: and therefore the Canon Law calls a Biſhop, or other benefic'd perſon, *maritus Eccleſie*: But if ſo, It may be aſk'd, why the Biſhops proper Coat, is not impal'd on the right ſyde, as the Huſbands is, when his wifes Coat is impal'd with his own: to which the proper anſwer is, that the Churches Arms take place as the more noble, and the Biſhop is Huſband by a figurative ſpeech only.

The Quarter of *England*, who is the principle King at Arms, bears the Arms pertaining to the Office, which is argent, a croſſe Gules on a chief azur; a crown environ'd with a Quarter, buckled and now'd betwixt a Lyon paſſant gardant, and a flower de lis impal'd with his own Coat.

Sir *Charles Aveskin* Lyon King of Arms, gives the Coat of the Office, being argent, a Lyon ſeant full-faced Gules, holding in his dexter paw a rhiſtle ſlipped vert, and in the ſiniſter, an Eſcutcheon of the ſecond, on a chief azur, a St. Andrews croſſe as the firſt, likewise impaled with that belonging to himſelf, as the ſecond brother of the Earl of *Kellie*.

But ſometimes the Office has no known Shield, but another Symbol which is plac'd without the Shield: thus the Admiral carries an Anchor, the Chancellor a Purſe, the Theſaurer a Whyt rod, the Lord Chamberlain a Key, The Conſtable two Swords, and the Maſhal Battons.

## CHAP. XXV:

### of ATCHIEVEMENTS in general.

**A**N Atchievement is, the whole Arms adorn'd with their exterior parts and ornaments: which are the Helmet, Wreath, Creſt, Mantlings, Supporters, and Motto's, or Words: and becauſe theſe are but accidental parts of the Arms, and of late inſtitution, as *Ferne* obſerves Therefore we are not ty'd ſuperſtitiously, to all the nice Rules of Art; but

but may speak of, and express one colour twice, and use; and, with, or such relative particles, as oft as we please. I shall first treat of such of these exterior parts separately, and then I shall show how they are marshall'd together, imblazoning a compleat Atchievement.

## C H A P. XXVI.

## Of the HELMET.

ONE of the chief parts of Armour is a Helmet: because it covers the chief part of man, which is his Head, and therefore it is made by Heraults, one of the chief ornaments of their Coat Armours.

It was of old called *Galea*, from the Greek *Γαλα*, a Cats skin whereof it was made; *Cassis* by the Romans: It is now call'd *Helm*, by the Germans, from the Dutch word *Helm*, which signifies the Head; hence comes the French word *heaume*, the English word *Helmet*, and the Italian, *Elmo*.

Who should bear Helmets, and in what-manner they should be born, is much controverted; And whole Nations, rather than private Authors, do here disagree amongst themselves: and yet most of them agree in this, that it is nobler to bear an open Helmet, than a close one; because the open Helm is given to, and is only fit for, such as have command, and so must see what others do, and must speak to them, and tell them what they ought to do; Whereas, such as are obliged to thrust themselves into all dangers, and need little to see others, and speak none, should bear a Helmet close: *Nostri mores* (sayes Besold *thesaur. Pract. duplicem faciunt scch. und: Thermer helm*) *illam plebetorum, & clausam; hanc nobilium, & opertam*: and yet this Rule is not without all exception, for Hopping. cap. 9. & Aldrovand. tom. 1. pag. 91. observe, that in Spain and Italie, some great Families bear no Helmets upon their Coat Armours; and others bear their Helms close; and gives an instance in the Dukes of Brunswick: but generally all Nations use Helmets in their Heraldrie, and distinguish betwixt open and close Helmets.

Because the English and French do differ so much in their Rules here, I resolve to give an account of both their principles, and to begin with the English.

The English allow a Gentleman to bear, a side standing Helmet with the baver close: which was the Roman custom, as appears by Juvenal.

*Et statua meditatur Prælia Lusca.*

To a Knight, a Helmet standing direct forward, with a baver open without guards.

To all Persons above the dignity of a Knight, and below that of a Duke, a side-Helmet with an open-fac'd guard visure.

To Dukes, and all above them, a Helmet which is full forward open-fac'd with guard visures.

The French give to a Gentleman, a side-standing Helmet, very little



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little open, to show that he should not look about to view other mens actions.

To a Knight they allow, a side-standing Helmet, with 5 Barrs in his Guard vizur: *Fenestra distincta in quatuor fove cancellis.*

To a Barron, they allow, to carry his Helm half side-wise, half in Front, *en Tiers*, as the French call it, with 7 Gules or Barrs.

To Counts, Vidames, and Viscounts, a direct standing Helmet; with 9 Barrs.

To Marquesses, a direct standing Helmet, with 11 Barrs.

To Kings and Emperours, a direct Helmet, altogether open.

Though Scotland agrees with England, in the Bearing of their Helms, yet I must confess, that both by the consent of all other Nations, and in reason also, it were fitter to give Kings Helms fully open, without *Garde vizurs* (as the French do) than to Knights, as we do, for Knights are in more danger, and have less need to command, and being all Nations agree that a direct standing, is more noble than a side-wise standing, I see not why the Helmet of a Knight should stand direct, and a Dukes only side-wise: *sculptura, sine ornamentum quod in fronte est, plus pre se fert, quam illud quod a latere est: nam oculum habet abique. Linnæus, lib. 6. cap. 6.*

There is likewise this difference betwixt them, that the English make no difference, betwixt the Bearers, from the Metall of which the Helms are made; whereas the French allow only the Knights, a Helmet adorn'd with Silver; to Counts, and all above them, they allow Helms adorn'd with Gold; and to Kings, all the tickner damaskin'd: But Linnæus, lib. 6. cap. 6. says thus, *Altera est differentia, quod Dukes uti possunt aureis, Comes argentatis, reliqui vero ferreis, Ovid.*

*Scaua sed & Galea gemmis radijuntur & auro.*

*Timbre* is ordinarily us'd amongst the French and Italians, for a Helmet, and was frequently us'd by the English of old. It is a general word which comprehends all sorts of Ornaments of the Head, and comes from *la forme d'un timbre de cloche*, the shape of a Bell, which it resembles somewhat: And as L'oseau observes, *des ordres des gentils hommes, cap. 5.* Gentlemen did not adorn their Achievements with Helms, till they found that the Burgeses of Paris, did by warrant from Charles V, bear Coat-armours: Whereupon, to distinguish themselves from those, Gentlemen did assume Helms; and by the 200 Article of the Statutes of *orléans*, all who were not Gentlemen by birth, were discharg'd to bear Helms on their Arms.

Helms being a part of the Souldiers Arms, it is only us'd by Sword-men, or Gentle-men. Bishops use Mitres, Cardinals a Hat, and therefore L'oseau, cap. 5. remarks justly, That Gown-men should not bear a Helmet, but a Corner'd Cap; and my reason allows rather his Judgment, than our Custom, which is contrary.

## CHAP. XXVII.

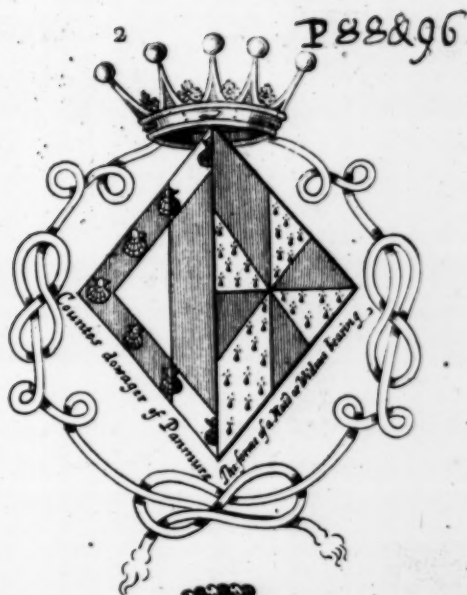
## OF MANTLINGS.

**O**F old, Knights, and such as did wear Helmets, took great pains to keep them very neat, and clear; and therefore they did cover them with Lining, or Stuff doubled with Silk, which served also to distinguish them in the Battel: And when they went to Battel, these Coverings being very much cut, and torn, they did thereafter paint them with their Casques in their Atchievement, or Arms; and these we call Mantlings in *English*; which hang down cut now with Art and Curiosity: The *French* call them, *Lambrequins*, from the *Latine*, *Lamberare*, (it may be) which, as *Festus* observes, signifies to cut or tear, because these were torn: the *Germans*, *Helm-decken*, and *Helmzier*; the *Latine*, *Fasca*, seu *Lacinia utrinque dependens*; &c. *Paul. Jov. olim ha nihil aliud quam galearum tegmina*, *Crus. pag. 477.* and that their Institution was very old, appears from *Diod. Sicul. lib. 5. cap. 30.* And that such were used by Knights, appears from all the old Seals, *Menest. cap. 8.*

Sometimes Skins of Beasts, as Lyons, Bears, &c. were thus born, to make the Bearer more terrible; and that gave occasion to the Doubling our Mantlings with Furs.

In *Scotland*, all the Mantlings of Noblemen, are G. doubl'd with *Ermine*; because the Robes of our Earls and above, are Scarlet doubled with *Ermins*: and therefore oftentimes in Blazoning we only say, With Crown, Helmet, and Mantling befitting his degree, without expressing the Colours: But since Mantlings represent only the Coverts of Shields, and must be represented all torn, I see no reason why they should with us represent the Robes of our Noblemen: and of old with us, our Mantlings were of the colour of the Coats, lin'd or doubl'd with the Metalls, which was more proper than that we now use.

Sometimes the Atchievement stands within a Pavilion, as that of the Emperour, and King of *France*; this *Petra Sancta* calls, *Tentorium*, and is, as he observes, competent only to Princes, though all use them not. But I admire, why the Kings of *England* did not assume as well the Pavilion, as Arms of *France*; seeing that is one of the special Honours of that Kingdom. But yet Subjects use Mantlings in form of a Pavilion, as is to be seen in the Atchievement of *Belchier* of *Gilsborough*, represented by *Guthlins*, *pag. 409.* And these *Pet. Sanct.* calls *Gblamys*, *Umbella*, or *Palliolum*, *pag. 642.* where he also informs us, that the General of the *Pope's* Armies, carries, *ratione Officii*, his Arms within a Pavilion or Tent.







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Former of Wreath Enroll and Motto



The Earle of Dumfermling's Coat & Supporters



The Earle of Perth's Coat and Compartement



Robertson of Stroman



The Duke of Lauderdale's Coat and Motto



The Marques of Douglas's Coat & Compartement



The Earle of Rothes's Coat w<sup>th</sup> an ordi<sup>nary</sup> Compartement



Dundas of that cl

## CHAP. XXVIII.

## OF WREATHS.

**A**bove the Helmet, immediately did stand the Wreath, which the French call, *Burlet*; and in our ancient *Scotts* Heraldry, it was call'd the Roll, or Row, because of its shape: Sometimes the *English*, and we in imitation of them, do terme it, a *Torse*, à *torquendo*. It was a Corde of their Mistresses Colours, as *Favin* relates, pag. 1. cap. 3. fol. 24. and did hang and dangle to the very Cruppers of their Horses, the Extremities being tassel'd, and enrich'd. The use of it was, to fasten their Mantlings to their Helmer. Now these Wreaths should be of the colours of the Field, and Charge; and the Rule is, That the first should be that of the Field, and then that of the immediate Charge, and after that, the next mediate, and so forth, if there be more Charges than one; yet some old Wreaths with us, differ from these, and possibly these have been at first Mistresses colours.

Though the Earl Marshal bear, *arg.* on a Chief *Or*, three Pales *gules*; yet his Wreath is, *Or*, and *Gules*, whereas it should have been, *arg.* *Or*, and *Gules*. The Earl of Northdale, *arg.* a double Eagle *sable*, membred *gules*, yet his Wreath *arg.* and *sable*; yet this may be ascribed as an error of the Painter, but it should be reform'd. When more Coats are quarter'd, the Colours of the Paternal Coat are only to be twisted in the Wreath, and this Rule is observ'd in all our Achievements, two or three excepted, which may be reform'd, without naming the Bearers.

If the Field be charg'd with a Furr, and colour, then some make the Wreath to be of that same Furr and Colour; Thus the Earl of London bears, *Gyronne* of 8 pieces *Ermine* and *Gules*, and his Wreath is, *Ermine* and *Gules*; but I think, that the Wreath should never consist of any Furr; for Furr is not fit to be twisted in a Wreath, nor to bind the Helmet, which was the use of a Wreath, nor did I ever see any such Wreath in approven Authors, and we say constantly, *On a Wreath of his colours*, but never *of his Furrs*; so that these who carry only Furrs in their Shield, should carry a Wreath of these Colours, as if *Ermine*, then White and Black, &c.

## CHAP. XXIX.

## OF CRESTS.

**T**He Ancients did wear the shapes of several Creatures, or some such things above their Helmets, call'd *Crista*, to make them appear terrible, *Virg. lib. 8. Æn.*  
*Terribilem Cristis Galeam, flamasque vomentem.*

Or to distinguish them in Battell ;

*Sed cum centuriones Galeas haberent ferreas, transversis tamen & argentatis Cristis, quo facilius agnoscerentur à suis, Veget. lib. 2. cap. 16.*

Or to adorn their Helmet, *Stat. lib. 2.*

*Interdum Cristas bilavis jacitare comantes.*

That these are *Furis Gentium*, in use amongst, and approved by all Nations, is clear from, *Limn. lib. cap. 6. num. 74.* and now all such as are allowed to wear Helmets, are allowed to adorn them with Crests ; and for Crests, men choose what they fancy ; only it is not proper to choose such things, as could not stand, or be carry'd by Warriours upon their Helmets, such as Ballances, or such other things, which cannot either stand fixt, or wave with Beauty.

The French call the Crest, *Cimier*, because it stands upon the top of the Shield, *sur la Cime de L'escu* ; but the old and proper term us'd in Scotland for a Crest was, a Badge, because our Noblemen in riding Parliaments, and at other Solemnities, do bear their Crest wrought out in a Plate of Gold or Silver upon their Lacquies Coats, which are of Velvet : And now the Crest is us'd upon all Seals and Plates, and therefore, it is necessary for Noblemen amongst us, to carry differing Crests from the chief Family out of which they are descended.

It is ordinar to bear for a Crest, a part of what is born in the Charge ; thus the Crest of Scotland, is a Lyon ; the Crest of England, is a Leopard ; the Crest of France ; a double Flower *de lis* : And with us the Earl of *Dumfermling* carries a Cressent, and the Earl of *Lothian*, a Sun in his Glory : sometimes also the Crest is a part of the Supporters ; thus the Earl of *Linlithgow* carries for his Crest, a Demy-Savage proper, holding a Batton in Hand *dexter*, and his Supporters are two Savages with Battons.

The Earl of *Weems* carries for his Crest, a Swan proper, and his Supporters are two Swans.

Sometimes also the Crest is bestow'd by the Prince, as a Reward of Service done to the Crown ; and the Royal Crest cannot be born without special warrant ; and thus the Earl of *Lauderdale*, bears the Crest of Scotland for his Crest, having a Flower *de lis* in place of the Scepter.

Sometimes it is relative to Alliances, and thus the Earl of *Kinghorn* bears for his Crest, a Lady to the West, holding in her right Hand, the Royal Thistle, and inclosed within a Circle of Laurels ; in memory of the honour that Family had in marrying King ROBERT the second's Daughter. Sometimes it represents some valiant Act done by the Bearer, thus *McClelland* of *Bombie* did, and now the Lord *Kirkcudbright* does bear a naked Arm, supporting on the point of a sword, a *Mores* head ; because *Bombie* being forfeited, his Son kill'd a *More*, who came in with some Sarazens to infest *Galloway* ; to the Killer of whom, the King had promised the Forfeiture of *Bombie* ; and thereupon he was restored to his Fathers land, as his Evidents yet testify. Sometimes it respects the Title of the Bearer, thus the Lord *Rass* of *Halk-head* bears for his Crest, a Falcons head eral'd.

Sometimes it relates to an Office or Employment, thus the Lord *Johnston*, being Warden of the Marches, and very famous for representing



ing Robbery, took for his Crest, a Spurr with Wings.

Sometimes it is *à rebus*, that is to say, something borrow'd from the Name; thus the Lord *Cranston* has for his Crest, a Crane sleeping, with her head under her wing. And sometimes Crests are taken by Noblemen from the Name of the Countrey, as the Earl of *Sutherland* takes a Cat for his Crest, because *Sutherland* is call'd *Cattu* in *Irish*, and was so called from the great number of Wild Cats, which were of old, and yet are to be found, in that Shire. Sometimes Crests are taken from some considerable Deliverance: Thus the Laird of *Anfynisher* give two Hands grasping a *Pole-axe*, with the Word, *Periissem ni periissem*; because his Predecessor (as is commonly reported) did strike off the head of the Laird of *Barns* with a *Pole-axe*, when he was coming to his house with an intention to kill him.

It is lawfull to change the Crest, and *Colomb. pag. 4.* tells us, that it is lawfull for such as change their Arms, to retain a part of their old Arms as a Crest. Cadets also do, and may change their Crests: Thus *Dumfermling* keeps not the Crest of *Winton*, nor *Kellie* the Crest of *Marr*; but it is most proper for Cadets, when they take Crests, to take a Member, or some small part of their Chiefs Crest, or Arms; as *Ogilvie* of *Birnie* has taken the Lyons Paw, though it be ordinar to retain the Chiefs Crest, markt by the ordinar differences, or of a different Colour.

## CHAP. XXX.

### of CROWNS.

THE first Origine of Crowns in Arms, was from the *Romans*, *App. lib. 2. de Bell. Civil.* For they rewarded the great Actions of their Citizens and Warriours, with different and suitable Crowns, which I have set down out of ingenious Mr. *Cartwright. Corona muralis*, this was due to him that was first seen upon the Wall of the Enemy. *Corona Cassaris*, for him that made a breach in the Wall of the Enemy; The first, a Crown embattail'd, or made with Battlement, being of Gold; the other, of Towers. And then they had *Corona Navalis*, garnish'd with Fore-castle, for Service at Sea, made of Gold too.

Then *Corona ovalis*, of *Mirle*, for Victorie gotten with little hazard; *Corona Obsidialis*, which was made of Grass, for him that preleaved an Army besieged. *Corona Civica*, for him that saved a Citizen from the Enemy, made of Oaken boughs. *Corona Olivaris* of Olive leaves, for Victory in the Olympick Games; and *Corona Populea*, for young men that were found Industrious, and Studious in the Exercises of Virtues: But I find that amongst these Rewards of Honor, that of *Ivie*, called *Corona Federalis*, was only appropriated to the Poets.

Crowns were still the infallible Mark of Kingly Power, and therefore *Sueton* in *Calligula's* Life, observes, *Parum absuit, quin Diadema sumeret, & speciem Principatus, in Regnum converteret*; which Expression I have set down, to show, that the Roman Emperours were then less than Kings in their Titles, though greater in their Power.

As to the Crowns now born, they differ not only according to the Quality of the Bearers, but according to the Nation wherein they are born: for *England* and *France* differ much in this, though the *English* acknowledge that they owe their Heraldry to the *French*.

I have here set down the different Shapes of the *English* Crowns.

The first whereof is the Crown of the Empire of *Germany*, which is but little different from that of *England*, in the second, which is Imperial too.

The third is a Coronet of the Prince, which is the same with the Kings, only the Arches, Mound, and Cross, wanting.

The fourth is a Crownet of an Arch-Duke, which is the same with a Duke, the Arch only added.

The fifth is a Crouner Florial, only proper to a Duke

The sixth is the Crownet of a Marquess, which differs thus; It is of Leaves and Points, the Leaves or Flowers above the points.

The seventh is proper to an Earl, which hath Points and Flowers, but the Points are above the Flowers.

The eighth is due to a Viscount, which is a Circulet pearl'd, and neither Flowers nor points.

As to the *French*, the *French* Kings Crown is clost above, like the Imperial, and rais'd into eight Demy-Diadems, enriched with Diamonds, &c.

The *Dolphine* Crown differs only from the Kings, in that it rises upon four Demy-Diadems, the Kings upon eight.

The Circle of their Ducal Crown is enriched with Stones and Pearles, and is rais'd with eight Flowers.

Their Marquess Crown has its Circle adorned only with Pearls (*sempeste*) de Perls, and rais'd into four Flowers betwixt 12 Points or Pearls, as the *French* call them.

Their Counts carry only a Circle of Gold, rais'd unto nine Points, and *Cercle d'or garny de pierres rehausse de 9 grosses perle de Camée.*

The Viscount has only a Circle of Gold plain or enambled, and rais'd unto four Points, or as the *French* term them, four Pearls.

Barons have also in *France*, a Circle of Gold enambled, mounted by a Bracelet of Pearls.

Of late, both the Barons in *England*, and Lords in *Scotland*, have got Coronets by His Majesties concession.

The Banherets carried only a plain Circle of Gold, adorn'd with three ordinar Pearls. Our Baronets carry no crown nor circle

The Regal Crown of *Scotland* hath Arches, Mound, and Cross, like to that of *England*, adorned with precious Stones and Pearls, and having four Flowers *de-lis*, and as many Crosses *passé* interchanged, *Farne*, pag. 79.

The ninth Figure here represented, is by *Silvanus Morgan* said to be that Crown which is born by Homager Kings, and by *John Baliol*, when he held the Crown of *Scotland* of *Edward the First*, but I begg the Gentleman pardon to tell him, that of old the *Roman* Emperours carried no other than these, after their *Apotheosis*, and being numbred amongst the the gods, *Lucan*.

*Palatinibus Manes radiisque ornabit & Astris.*

And generally all the Kings of Christendom carryed theirs of that shape,

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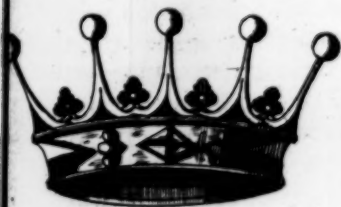
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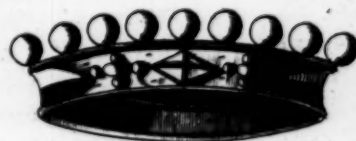
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*A Lord's Coronet.*





shape, (as *L'oseau* observes) till of late that Dukes, Marquesses, &c. were allowed to bear Crowns: which allowance had this Rise; The children of Kings were of old, in *France*, Kings, and so carryed the Crown; but thereafter they were forced to take Dutchies, and Earldoms for their shares, yet they still retained their Crowns, to declare their Extraction: Whereupon other Dukes and Earls did think they might likewise assume the same, being in the same Degree, which obliged the Kings of *France* to distinguish the Forms of these Crowns, as we now see, *L'oseau*, chap. 5. *des Seigneuries*; and from this also did proceed his calling all such of the Nobility as bear Crowns, his Cousins, as the same Author observes.

CHAP. XXXI.

OF SUPPORTERS.

Supporters are these Exterior Ornaments, which are plac'd without the Shield at its side, and were at first invented (as *Per. Sancta* observes) to represent the Armour-Bearers of Knights; but why then are they ordinarily two? and therefore I rather believe, that their first Origine and Use was, from the Custom which ever was, and is, of leading such as are invested with any great Honour to the Prince, who confers it: Thus when any man is created a Duke, Marquess, or Knight of St. *Andrew*, of the *Garter*, or any other order, either in *Scotland*, or else where, he is supported by, and led to the Prince, betwixt two of the Quality; and so receives from him the Symboles of that Honour, and in remembrance of that Solemnity, his Arms are thereafter supported by any two Creatures which he chooseth; and therefore, in the received Opinion of all Heralds, only *Nobles Majores*, who have been so invested in these Honours, are allowed to have Supporters: And albeit Chiefs of old Families have used Supporters with us, yet they owe these to Prescription, and not to the original Institution of Heraldry, as shall be observed. Others, as *Menehier*, think that when Knights hung up their Shields to provoke all Passengers to the Combat, they placed their Pages, or Armour-Bearer under the disguises of Wild-men, Lyons, Bears, &c. to watch who offered to touch them, and thereafter they used these Figures as Supporters; but beside, that this Fancy seems as wild as the Supporters, it may be asked, why some Men use Fowls, or Fishes? to which nothing can be answered, save that Beasts being once allowed, each man chooseth thereafter any living creature he pleased.

Shields are oft-times supported either by Living Creatures, and these are properly call'd Supporters, or by things inanimate; and these Arms are said to be *cotisé*, not from *costa*, the ribs, as *Guilims* alleadges, but from *costé* the side, an ordinar *French* word; for else they would be pronounced, *costis*. The proper word for Supporters in *Scotland* is it.

*Colomb.* and the *French* distinguish not betwixt Supporters, and Cottises; nor did I ever see a Shield Cottis'd by things inanimate, and I believe these Cottises are mistaken for the lower parts of the Mantlings, but the *French*

distinguish, *entre les supports, & les tenans*; and call these only Supporters which raise up the Shield somewhat, whereas these are *Tenans*, or Holders, which hold the Shield, but do not raise it; and such are ordinarily Angels, Men or Women; whereas Brutes, such as Lyons, Unicorns, &c. are said by them to be the proper Supporters. I acknowledge neither the one nor the other Distinction, following in this, *Chass. part. 1. Num. 36. conclus. 49. Hopp. cap. 9. § 4.* and the other Civilians, who call all things which support Arms, *Sustentacula*: And albeit the *Germanians* assert, That Supporters are only due to persons who are invested with the highest Jurisdiction, and to great Princes; and that *Guilims* thinks that none under the degree of a Knight Baronet, and that it is believed now that none under Knight Baronets can have Supporters; nor do some Lawyers allow these to any, save such as have a particular warrant from the Prince, *habendi Delatores sive Sustentatores, Zippaus ad L. 12. C. de dignitate.* Yet *Chassaneus* observes, that, *Non interest sint ne alicujus ordinis Nobiles, vel minus, sed sufficit ut in magna aliqua Dignitate sint constituti*: so that according to his opinion, an Heretable Sheriff, or an eminent Judge may take Supporters; and I crave liberty to assert, that all our Chiefs of Families, and old Barons in *Scotland*, may use Supporters: For besides that, to be a Chief, was of old, and is still, reputed an Honour, though it be adorned with no mark of Nobility; yet these Chiefs have prescribed a right to use Supporters, and that such a right may be prescribed, I have proved formerly, and what Warrant is for most of our Rules in Heraldry, but an aged Custom: and that they have constantly used Supporters past all memory of man, even when they were Knights, is clear from many hundred Instances; Thus the Laids of *Pitcur*, did, and do use, two wild-Cats, for their Supporters; *Fotheringham* of *Powrie*, two naked Men; *Irwin* of *Drum*, two Savages, wreathed about head and loyns with Hollin, and bearing Battons in their hands; *Moncreiff* of that ilk, two Men armed at all points, bearing Picks on their shoulders: And many of our Noblemen have only retained the Supporters which they formerly had: And that of old, Barons might use Supporters, *de Jure*, seems most certain; for they were Members of Parliament with us, as such, and never lost that Privilege, though for their convenience, they were allowed to be represented by two of their number, and therefore such as were Barons before that time, may have Supporters, as well as Lord Barons; nor should we be governed in this by the custom of *England*, seeing there is *Dispar ratio*; and this is now allowed by the *Lyon* to such.

Supporters are not Hereditary, but they may be altered at pleasure, *Colomb. pag. 42.* and it is fit, that these extrinsick Parts of Achievements should not be Hereditary, to the end, men may have somewhat to assume, or alter, upon considerable Emergents; but if Cadets keep their Chiefs Supporters, they use to adject some difference, as is to be seen in the Earl of *Kellies* Achievement.

Supporters have been given and taken in *Scotland*, upon many occasions; for sometimes the Royal Supporters are given, to signify the Assistance the Bearer has got from the Crown: Thus *Bruce* of *Clakmanman* got the Royal Supporters. But without a special Warrant, none can assume, nor can the *Lyon* bestow the Supporters of the Prince. Thus al-

So Sir Philip Moubray of *Barnbugle*, having been forfeited by King *Robert the Bruce*, the Lands were restored to his Daughter; in requital of which favour, the Husband and all the Family since, have a Man and Woman for their Supporters.

Sometimes also, a part of the Benefactors Arms are taken as Supporters: And thus the Lairds of *Dundas* did take the Lyons, which was the Earl of *Marches* Arms, to testify how much they were obliged to that Family. Sometimes they are taken to signify the Employment and Humour of the Choofer; Thus the Lord *Rae*, when he went to *Germany* with his Regiment, did take his Arms supported on the *dexter* side by a Pick-man arm'd; at all parts proper, and on the *sinister*, by a Musquetier proper. By Supporters, sometimes the occasion of the Bearers Honours is signified; and thus the Earl of *Panmure* changed his old Supporters to two Grew-hounds, because he was first noticed by King *James* upon the occasion of his entertaining him with excellent sport in the Moor of *Monrowman*.

Some use to adorn their Supporters with a part of the Charge; and thus the Earl of *Montaith* adorns the collars of the Lyons, which are his Supporters, with Escalops, which are a part of his charge; and the Laird of *Innes*, the collars of his Grew-hounds with three Stars, which are the Charge.

The *Germans* and *Spaniards* sometimes want Supporters, and sometimes takes Supporters, which seems very irregular; for sometimes they have the head of a Lyon, or other Beasts, at the opposite corners of their shields; and sometimes their Crest is a Serpent, whose body surrounds the Shield; and sometimes their Shields are surrounded with the Banners which they have taken from the Enemies.

It is given as a Rule by the *French* Heraulds, that only sovereign Princes, can use Angels for their supporters; but I see no reason for that Rule, nor finde I it in the Authors of any other Nation, so that I believe this Rule holds only in *France*, where Angels are the Supporters of the Prince, and so should not be used by any subject without permission: But in *Scotland*, the Lords *Borthwick* and *Jedburgh*, have long had Angels for their Supporters, which were their old Supporters before they were Noblemen.

The Compartment is that part of the Atchievement, whereupon the the Supporters stand, and though none have offered to conjecture what gave the first occasion to Compartments in Heraldry, yet I conceive that the Compartment represents the Bearers Lands and Territories; though sometimes they are bestowed in Recompense of some honorable Action: And thus the Earls of *Dowglass* got the priviledge of having their Supporters to stand within a Pale of Wood wreathed, because the Earl of *Dowglass*, in the Reign of King *Robert the Bruce*, did defeat the *English* in *Jedburgh* Forrest, and that they might not escape, caused wreaths and impale in the night that part of the Wood, by which he conjectured they might make their escape.

These Compartments were ordinarily allowed to sovereign Princes only, nor know I any subjects in *Britain*, whose Arms stood on a Compartment, save those of the Marquess of *Dowglass* above set down, and that of the Earl of *Pearth*, who hath for his Compartment, a Galtrap used in War; albeit of late, Compartments are become more common: And yet some Families in *Scotland* have certain Creatures, upon which their Atchieve-



ments stands, as the Laird of *Dundas*, whose Atchievement has for many hundreds of years, stood upon a Salamander in flames proper; and *Robertson* of *Strowan* gives, a monstrous Man lying under the Escutcheon chained, which was given him for his taking the Murtherer of King *James* the first.

Women generally use no Supporters; but they surround their Shields with a Corde of their colours, which the *French* call, *Cordeliere*, or *las d'amour*, the Lace of Love, *Cingulus laqueatus in se insertus*, born first by the Relict of *Charles VIII.* as some say, in veneration to *St. Francis*, Patron of the *Cordeliers*, *Pet. Sancti. pag. 639.* I find *Muriel*, Countess of *Strathern*, to have carried her Shield, *Anno 1284.* with one Supporter, *viz.* A Falcon standing upon the Neck of a Duck, which with the Neck lyes under the Escutcheon, and both Shield and Supporter are within a Lozenge.

## C H A P. XXXII.

## Of MOTTOES, or DEVISES.

OF old, Men did choose some Sentence or Word, whereby they expressed somewhat, and yet concealed somewhat of their genius and inclination: This being carried by Knights upon their Arms, and being ordinarily relative to them, or explicatory of them, did give occasion to Heralds to account these as fit Ornaments of Armories. The *English* call this a *Worde*; the *French*, a *Devise*; the *Italians*, a *Motto*; the *Scots*, a *Ditton*; the *Latine*, *Epigraphe*; the *Grecians*, *ὑπόμνημα*.

It is placed by the *French*, in a scroll above the Atchievement; but in my opinion, if it relate to the Crest, it should be placed above; but if it relate to the Armour, it should be placed under the Atchievement, that so it may be near to the Armour to which it relates.

That Dittons or Words relate sometimes to the Bearing, is clear by many instances; Thus the Earl of *Glencairn* bears, *Arg.* a Shake-fork *sable*, and his Word is, *Over fork over.* Sometimes, and most ordinarily, to the Crest, as the Earl of *Kinghorn* has for his Crest, a Maid, holding a Thistle *vert* in her hand, within a Garland or Wreath *vert*, and *or*; and his Motto is, *In te Domine speravi*, for having gained the affection of King *Robert* the second's daughter, he was much crossed in his March, but having at last married her, he took that Crest, and the Motto relative to it.

The Earl of *Galloway* has for his Crest, a Pelican feeding her young ones in a nest, *or*; and the Motto is, *Virescit vulnere Virtus.*

And yet *Burnet* of *Burnetland*, who has for his Crest, a Hand holding a pruning Knife, pruning a Hollen-tree all proper, hath the same Motto: and having pursued *Burnet* of *Lees* before *Lindsay* of the *Mouns* then *Lyon*, to change his Motto; *Lees* did thereupon take for his Motto, *Alterius non sit qui potest esse suus*, alluding to the occasion.

Sometimes



Sometimes it is relative to the Supporters : Thus the Supporters of *Bucclough*, were two Ladies in rich and antique Apparel &c. their lokes over their shoulders, and the Word is, *Amo*, which was assumed by his Predecessors, when he got his first Estate by marrying the Heretrix of *Murdistone*. Sometimes it relates to the Supporters and Compartment : Thus the Earle of *Pearth* gives for his Supporters, two Savages with Battens on their shoulders, and under their feet, a Galtrap, with this Motto, *Gang warrily*.

Sometimes it is relative to the difference or mark of Cadencie : Thus the Earle of *Kellie*, a brother of the Earle of *Mar*, gave for his Word, *Decorum decus addit avito*.

Sometimes the Word is relative to some considerable Action, and to neither Arms, Crest, nor Supporters : And thus the Earle of *Stirling*, having planted *Nova scotia*, the Word he took was, *Per Mare per Terras*.

Sometimes they are but a meer *Rebus*, alluding to the Name,

Sometimes to the Bearers Office, as *Forresters* Motto is, *Blow Hunter shy horn* ; The Lord *Johnstoun*, when Warden of the Marches, *Light shieves all*, id est, Light from your Horses and render your selves. Sometimes they serve to remember a family to be ware of a misfortune : Thus the Lord *Maxwell* being forfeited, and thereafter restored, took for his Motto, *Reverisco*, I stand in awe to offend.

Sometimes they show the Bearers Origine more than the Arms do : Thus the *Mcphersons* have for their Motto, *Touch not the Cat gloveles*, to show they are of the *Clanchattan*.

These Dittons serve oftentimes to instruct us, what is the true Bearing : Thus the Earle of *Glencairn's* Ditton, *Fork over fork*, shoves that his Bearing is a Fork, and not an Episcopal Pale, as some would have it : and though *Bailzie* of *Lamingtons* Arms are by some blazoned *Mollets*, (*Spurryals*) yet that they are Stars appears from the Motto, which is, *Quid clarins astitis*.

## CHAP. XXXIII.

### of SLUGHORNS, or the Cry of War.

NOT unlike these Motto's are our Slughorns, which are called *Cris de guerre* in *France*. The use of them is either to serve as a Watchword to all of one Family, or are the name of the place at which a Family should meet in time of Warr : And thus the *Mckenzies* have for their Slughorn, *Tulloch Ard*, which is the place at which this Clan does meet ; and the Name of *Hume* have for their Slughorn (or Slogan, as our southern Shires terme it) a *Huwe*, a *Hume* : For it is most ordinar to have either the Name of the Family who do meet, or the Name of the Place at which they do meet : And this Word or Cry was proclaimed everywhere, by a person who carried a Cross of wood burning, or a fire Cross, as we call it, by which and by the cry of War or Slogan, all the Cadets of the Family were advertised to meet at the ordinar place ; For

of old, all of a Family did dwell in a Neighbour-hood. From which we may conclude, that these Words are the Marks of Greatness and of Antiquity; nor were they of old allowed to any but to the Chiefs of Clans, and to great men, who had many Followers, Vassals, and Dependents; and in effect they are useless to all others. *Meneſtier* allows them only to such as had power of carrying a Displayed Banner, and says, that they were taken from the Name of the Princes, or Great Men who did command. 2. From the chief place where they were to rendezvous. 3. Some used the Name of the Family out of which they were descended. 4. The Name of the Saint they adored. 5. The Designe they were about. 6. Some remarkable and happy Accident relating to the Family, and these Slughorns were not only used in publick Rendezvouses, but in private Combats, upon which occasions the Heralds used to cry aloud the Slughorn of the Combatant, when he entred the lists, and the beholders used to cry out cheerfully when he prevailed.

## C H A P. XXXIV.

## of DEVISES.

**T**Hough we confound Devises and Motto's, yet they differ much; for a Devise properly is a painted Metaphor, *Metaphora in facto*, as the *Italians* call them, wherein one thing is represented by another to which it resembles: The painted Resemblance is called the body of the Devise, and the Word whereby these are explained, the souls of the Devise: And thus it appears, that a Devise comprehends somewhat like to both Crest and Motto, and that some Authors are mistaken, who make Devises to be either such as are all Soul, such as the Pathetick Sentences used by some, to express their Inclinations; or those that are all Body, such as the ancient Hieroglyphicks; or such as are composed of Soul and Body, which are indeed the true Devises.

Some believe that Devises are as ancient as *Antisthenes*, who gave *Cephalode* for his Devise, Incense burning, with this Word, *πολλομασσειν*, that is to say, I please whilst I consume. But others think that Devises were no older than *Paulus Jovius*; and yet *Petra Sancta*, lib. 9. *ſymbol. heroic.* asserts, That the Thistle taken by *Achais* King of Scots, when he made his Alliance with *Charlemagne*, with the Word, *Nemo me impune lacesset*, is the ancientest Devise now upon record and all praise it as very regular and pretty. But some think it ought to be *Laceſſet*, because the present time shows best the nature of the thing, yet *Laceſſet* has more of daring and Gallantry.

The ordinary Rules in making Devises (which *Scipione Ammirato*, calls *Filosoſofia del cavaliere*, are these as to the Body of the Devise. 1. That nothing Monstruous be used, for the easilier it be understood, the better it is. 2. Things of different Natures ought not to be joined together, for else it were too easie to make Devises, and would also breed Confusion, and for the same reason too many things must not be represented, and more than four are irregular, and even two or three are irregular, except they

they relate to one Design. 3. No parts of a mans body must be taken for a Devise, because say they, that were to represent man by man, but I think this a mistake, for some one part of a mans body, may well with some posture or addition, represent the inclination or designe of a living man, such as a Hand with a Lawrel, or a Heart in Flames, &c. 4. Because a Devise should be a Noble and Pleasant Representation, therefore Devils, vile Animals, or rustick and mean Mechannick Instruments, ought not to be used. 5. For the same reason, the thing that is put in the Devise, ought to be put in its noblest posture, as a Lyon rather rampant than sleeping. 6. They ought to be modest, and thus the present *French Kings* Devise, which is a Sun, with the Word, *Nec pluribus impar*, is very faultie, because very vain. 7. The Body of the Devise should be things known and apparent, and therefore Flowers or Beasts not known amongst us, ought not to be used, and thus some blamed that excellent Devise taken by *Queen Mary of Scotland*, after the Death of *Francis the II. of France* her Husband, which was a Liquorish Stalk with this Word, *Dulce meum terra regit*.

The Rules relating to the words of the Devise are, 1. That they be not too general, and such as might be used to almost any thing. 2. That the words do not expresse as fully the things represented, as if you saw the thing it self; for else the representation were useless, as *una Hirundo non facit ver*; and this is called an Embleme, and not a Devise. And therefore the words of a Devise must have still something that is mysteriously imperfect, as *ut vivat*, under a *Phoenix* burning; and *ominus & eminus*, to a *Porcupine*, without adding the word *feris*. 3. We must not for the same reason expresse the thing represented in the words of the Devise, so we must not say, *isa Phoenix*, or *ut vivat Phoenix*. 4. The words must relate to the thing, and not to the person, and thus where the Devise was gold in a Furnace, these words, *Domine probastis me*, are censured, because they are not applicable to the Gold. 5. The words must not be clenching, or equivocall, for that were to make Devises meer *Ænigmata*.

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*The Blazon of the Achievement of the King of SCOTLAND;  
and the Reasons of that Bearing.*

THE Most High and Mighty Monarch, CHARLES the II, gives, as the Sovereign Achievement of His Ancient Kingdom of SCOTLAND, Or, a Lyon Rampant gules, armed and langued azure, within a double Tressure flowred, and counterflowred with Flowers de lis of the second, Encircled with the Order of Scotland, the same being composed of Rue and Thistles, having the Image of St. Andrew, with his Cross on his Breast; above the Shield, an Helmet, answerable to His Majesties High Quality and Jurisdiction, with a Mantle Or doubled Ermine, adorned with an Imperial Crown, beautified with Crosses patee, and Flowers de lis, surmounted on the Top for His Majesties Crest of a Lyon sejant, full faced gules, Crowned Or, holding in his dexter paw, a naked Sword proper, and in the sinister, a Scepter, both erected pale-ways: supported



by two Unicorns *argent*, crowned with Imperial, and gorged with open Crowns, to the last chains affixed, passing betwixt their fore Leggs, and reflexed over their Backs *Or*, he on the *dexter* embracing, and bearing up a Banner of cloth of Gold, charged with the Royal Arms of *Scotland*, and he on the *sinister*, another Banner *azure*, charged with a St. *Andrews* Cross *argent*, both standing on a Compartment placed underneath, from which issue two Thistles, one towards each side of the Escutcheon, and for His *Majesties* Royal Motto's in an Scroll above all, *In Defence*, and under, in the Table of the Compartment, *Nemo me impunè lacesset*.

The Historians of our own and Forraigne Nations assert, That *Fergus* took this Lyon for his Arms, when he did beat the *Picts*: And thus *Hopingius*, *cap. 6. pag. 3. § 3.* tells us, That *cum Picti in agros Scotorum copias primum ducerent, quibus haud minus cupide quam strenuè obviam ivit Fergusius sublatis Signis, & rumpendo ipsorum claustra, assumpsitque Leonem rubeum erectum, aurea facie descriptum, caudatærgum, ut fere mos est, dum se ad pugnam incitat, verberans, eoque generosam iracundiam significans. Vid. etiam Beyerlink. Tom. 4. Theatr. vit. tit. signa pag. 324. Pet. Gregor. de Republ. lib. 6. cap. 16. Limneus de jur. publ. lib. 6. num. 86. Memen. Ord. Equit. Card. pag. 146.* It is observed by *Boetius lib. 1. hist. cap. 7. & lib. 10.* that the Crown with which the Lyon born as a Crest, is crowned, is *Corona vallaris*, though our Painters crown him with an Imperial Crown; and certainly a *Corona vallaris* agrees better with the breaking of the *Picts* Barriers, for which this Crest was at first assumed.

The double Tressure flowred, and counterflowred, was bestowed upon our Kings by *Charlemaigne*, when he entred in a League with *Achais* King of *Scots*, to shew that the *French* Lillies should still defend and guard the *Scottish* Lyon: The word is *Tresscheur* in the *French*, which comes from *Tressouer* or *Tressoir*, a tressing; and I conceive that these Tresses were introduced in Heraldry, upon Coat-Armours, to represent the Silver and Gold Laces, with which Coats are usually adorned. *Hoping.* also in the place formerly cited, tells us, That *Charlemaigne* adorned our Crown (being then Emperour as well as King of *France*) with four Lillies and four Crosses, as a Reward for, and an Encouragement to the *Scots*, to continue in the Christian Faith, *Acceptis in Corona circo, quatuor Liliis aureis, cum saluifera Crucis quatuor aureis signis paulo eminentioribus, paribus intervallis discretis, ut inde Scotiæ Gentis Christianæ Religionis, inviolatæque fidei observatio omnibus dignoscatur.*

The Royal Badges and ordinary Symbols of the Kingdom of *SCOTLAND* are,

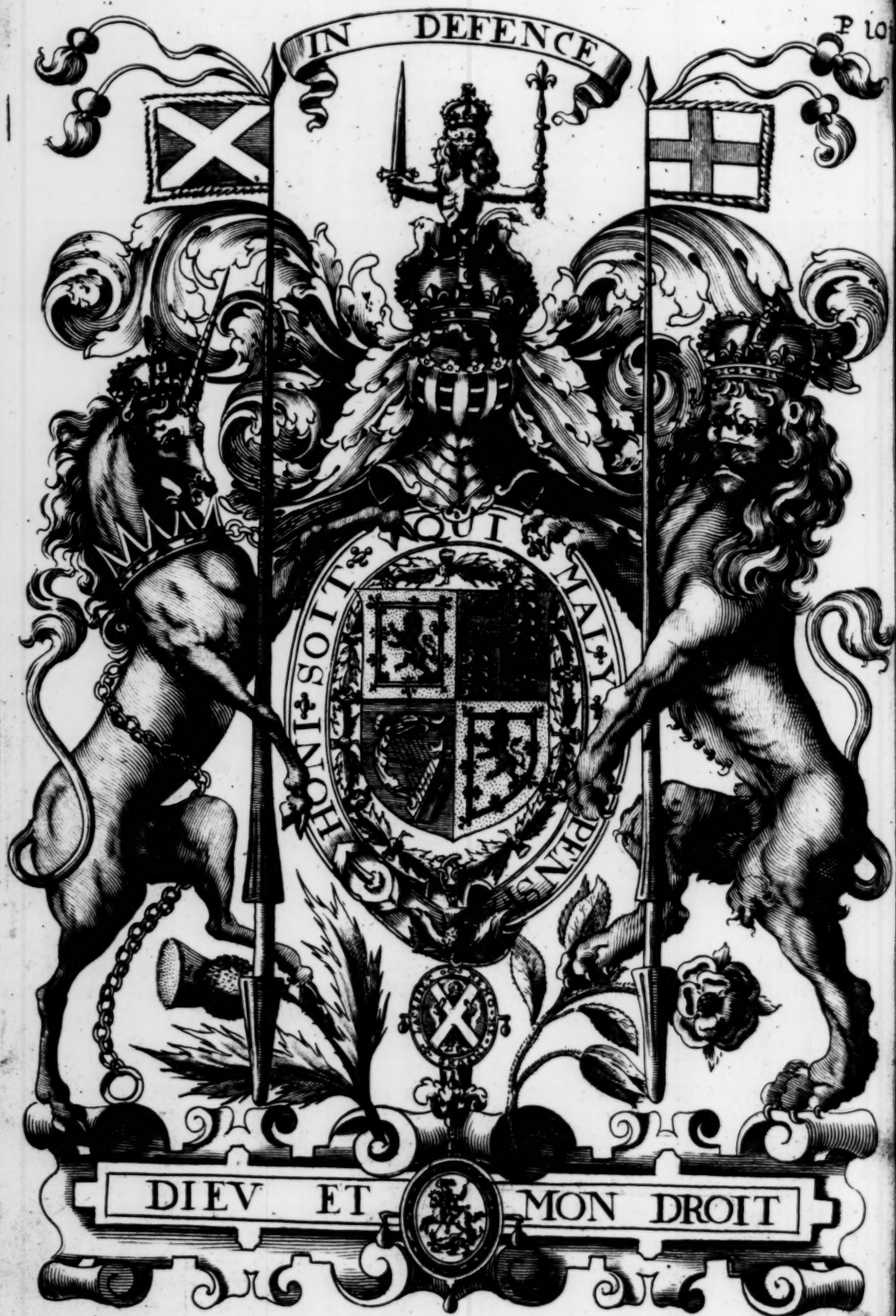
A Thistle of Gold crowned.

The white Cross of St. *Andrew* in a blue Field. The Standard Bearing.

St. *Andrews* Cross is a Badge derived to us from the *Picts*, for this Cross having appeared to *Achais* King of the *Scots*, and *Hungus* King of the *Picts*, before a Battle with *Athelstane*; and St. *Andrew* having promised to these Kings, that they should be alwayes victorious when that Signe appeared: The *Picts* and their Kings did use it in their Banners, and they being extinguished, the *Scots* assumed the Badge. But the order of the Thistle was erected by *Achais*, and this I have set down, to clear a contradiction, which some late *English* Authors endeavour to fasten upon



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upon our Historians, *Chassan. pag. 1. confid. 38. conclus. 17.* The Reason why the Cross is white in a blew Field, is, because this Cross appeared as a Flash of Light shining in the *azure* Firmament.

The Collar of the Order is composed of Thistles, interwoven and linked with Sprigs or Leaves of Rue all of Gold, having thereunto pendent on a blew Rundle, the Image of St. Andrew, his vesture of Cloath of Gold, with the white Cross of his Martyrdome on his Breast, and in a circle invironing the Figure beautified with pearles, This Epigraph written, *Nemo me impunè laceſſet*, Though some think that it should be, *nemo me impunè laceſſit*, in the present time, as all other Motto's are; but albeir the present time marks more the nature of the thing: yet the future is more menacing, and expresses more of courage, and this Thistle is choosed not for its nature, but for its aptness to express this effect of courage.

The ordinary and common Ensigne worn by the Knights of the Order, was a green Ribband, whereat hung a thistle of Gold crowned with an Imperial Crown, within a Circle also of Gold, bearing the foresaid Motto, *Nemo me impunè laceſſet*.

Likewayes upon the Feast of St. Andrew yearlie, being the 30 day of *Noeember*, when the Knights met solemnly in the Cathedral Church of the Town of St. Andrews for celebrating the feast, they were, during the Solemnity, richly apparelled, and wore their Parliament Robes; having fixed on their left shoulders an *azure* Rundle, on which was embroyded St. Andrews Cross *argent*, invironed in the centre, with a Crown beautified with Flowers *de lis Or*.

*The Blazon of the Atchievement of His Majesty of  
Great BRITAIN.*

THE Most High and Mighty Monarch *CHARLES* the II. by the Grace of GOD, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. For His Majesty's Atchievement, and Sovereign Ensigns Armorial, bears these Royal Coats quarterly quartered, *viz.* First, *Or*, a Lyon Rampant, within a double *Treſure* counter-flowerdelised *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, as the Royal Arms of Scotland: Second, quartered, first and last *azure*, three Flowers *de lis Or*, as the Royal Arms of France: Second and third *gules*, three Lyons passant guardant in pale *Or*, for the Royal Ensignes of England: Third, *azure*, an Irish Harp *Or*, stringed *argent*, for the Ensigne of His Majesty's Kingdom of Ireland: Fourth and last, in all points as the first. All within the Orders of St. Andrew and of the Garter. Above the same an Helmet answerable to His Majesties soveraign Jurisdiction, and thereon a Mantle of Cloath of Gold doubled *Ermine*, adorned with an Imperial Crown, surmounted on the Top for His Majesties Crest of a Lyon sejant full faced *gules*, Crowned *Or*, holding in his dexter paw, a naked Sword, and in the sinister a Scepter, both erected: supported on the dexter by an Unicorn *argent*, crowned with an Imperial, and gorged with an open Crown; to

D d

this

this a gold chain affixed, passing betwixt his fore Legs, and reflexed over his Back: and on the *sinister*, by a Lyon *rampant guardant or*, crowned also with an Imperial Crown as the other; the first embracing and bearing up a Banner *azure*, charged with a *St. Andrews Cross argent*, and the last another Banner *argent*, charged with a Plain Cross (called of *St. George*) *gules*. Both standing on a rich Compartment; from the middle whereof issue a Thistle and Rose, as the two Royal Badges of *Scotland* and *England*: and for his Majesties Royal Motto's in an Escrol above all, *In Defence*, for *Scotland*; and in the Table of the Compartment, *Dieu et mon Droit*, for *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*.

The Royal Badges are, a Thistle of Gold crowned, for *Scotland*,

A Rose *gules* for *England*,

A Flower *de lis or*, for *France*,

An Harp *or stringed argent*, for *Ireland*.

Besides these, there are Badges peculiar to the Kingdoms of *Scotland* and *England*, represented on the Banners in the Royal Achievement, and advanced in His Majesties Standards by Land and Sea. *vi*z.

*Azure*, a Cross of *St. Andrew argent*, for *Scotland*, *St. Andrew* being Patron thereof.

*Argent*, a Cross of *St. George* (or plain Cross) *gules*, for *England*, *St. George* being Patron thereof.

Thus have I for the Honor and Satisfaction of my Countrey, interrupted so far the course of my ordinary studies at spare hours, nor was this Book only necessary for them, but for all such as love this Science; since the Theory of our Civilians was not hitherto sufficiently illuminated by the knowledge of Blazoning, nor the practical and common knowledge of Blazoning rightly founded upon the civil Law and Law of Nations; our ordinary Practicians in this Art having been such as cited the civil Law without understanding it; and as it is much nobler to raise a Science, than to be raised by it; so having writ this Book as a Gentleman, I designe as little Praise or thanks, as I would disdain all other Rewards.

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F I N I S.

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